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20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

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BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	19th. Dec.	30th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

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City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	----
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5546	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

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No. 259-263, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
0989

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. An experienced SHIPPING CLERK for an Import Office must have previous experience in the clearance of all kinds of goods. Must be thoroughly knowing customs and Port Trust works. Good pay to really capable man. Apply at once stating previous experience and salary required enclosing copies of testimonials to No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0

WANTED a Farrier, having knowledge of horses and their diseases, preferred. Salary Rs. 30 monthly to start with, rising to Rs. 40 in two years. Apply with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.

Bhavnagar:
13th November, 1913. 951

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE a B. S. A. Bicycle, rarely used; perfectly in good order. Apply "B," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0977

FOR SALE—OR HIRE TURN-OUT Phaeton and Horse. Terms Cheap.—WEBB'S AGENCY, Delhi.

FOXHOUND FOR SALE 3 couple entered bitches, 2nd season, 3 couple puppies 7 months old.—For particulars apply Capt. WILSON, 7th Gurkhas. Master Quetta Hunt.

FOR SALE—or TO LET for the season March to October 1914. 5 bed rooms, large drawing room; overlooks club grounds, well situated.—For particulars apply to C. SKELTON, Jodhpur. "The KARUNDAS" Mount Abu.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—30.35 H. P. Clement Bayard Limousine Car in excellent condition. Tyres in good order, with usual tools five lamps, spare wheel etc. Cost Rs. 15,000 when new. Many accessories and spares with car. A bargain at Rs. 7,500. Expert examination invited.—Apply Mr. B. K. RAO, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A 20 H. P. 5 seated torpedo body Paigo Motor Car, complete with all tools and accessories, 2 side and 1 tail lamp and 2 acetylene head lights, wind screen, hood, speedometer, spare wheel with tyre, etc. The car is in excellent order and was purchased in March 1913. All five tyres on car have been recently replaced and are brand new. Cost Rs. 4,500. Price Rs. 3,000.—For further particulars apply PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Nawab of Sachin, Chawpatty, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY of P. WYNDHAM, I. C. S., Officiating Commissioner, Benares, for sale owing to transfer to hill station:—

One Belsize Motor Car 14/16,
Four-seated, 1903 ... Rs.1800
Four Ponies ... Rs. 900 to 350
Four Tumtums ... Rs. 300 to 100
Rifles and Guns.
Furniture (camp and house)
Pictures.
Una sailing boat (iron).

All are sold cheap to effect clearance and can be seen in Benares.

For list and particulars apply to P. WYNDHAM, I. C. S. Benares.

Please mark all communications 'Furniture' on the top left hand corner.

SPECIFICATION AND SALE PRICES OF MOTOR CARS.

Belonging to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar.

15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Colonial Napier.

Ignition—Dual.
Body—Touring body. Detachable back seats. Square Dicky seats. Cape-cart hood, Windscreen, Horn, Speedometer.
Wheels—Rudge-Whitworth detachable, one spare with tyres. Was imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 11,378-1-0.
Price now Rs. 8,000-0-0.

8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.

Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheel and one spare wheel.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost price Rs. 4,123-3-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.

8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.

Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood. Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheels and one stepney.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost price Rs. 4,413-15-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.

Commercial Car Ltd.

Double story Motor Bus. Type W. P. No. W. 334, 4 Cylinder. Dual Ignition.
Artillery wheels. Double tyres. Chain driven.
Three speeds forward and reverse.
Spare tools. Head and Side Lamps.
To seat 38.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost price Rs. 15,906-2-0.
Price now Rs. 13,000.

For further particulars apply to the CONTROLLER HOUSEHOLD to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

404 H. V. Cordite Magazine Rifle by Jeffreys in excellent order, 170 rounds of .404 ammunition. Kader combination electric night sight. Price Rs. 250 or reasonable offer.

Please apply to Lieut. J. S. DREW, 2nd Q. O. Cameron Highlanders, Bangalore.

TO BE LET.

A SPACIOUS and well-lighted SHOP (next to Messrs. Stanley Humphreys and Co.) in Waterloo Mansions, Esplanade Road. Rent Rs. 335. Apply to

MR. MISTRY,
0876 Naosari Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET 1st and 2nd Floors of "Bombay View" with spacious compound, opposite Colaba Station. Apply to R. S. MISTRY, No. 18, Juma Masjid.

TO LET—AT CHOWPATI FIRST FLOOR of Mr. Vaidya Solicitor's House. Six Bed rooms, Drawing and Dining Halls, Kitchen and Servants rooms, Accommodation for a horse and carriage or a motor. For particulars apply within. 1010

MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes' revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.
Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.
Complete sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,

personally attends all patients.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY,

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the High Court in Sir Basil Scott's Chamber on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to pass the Audited Accounts and to elect Officers and Members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., will sell by public auction the following Race horses, the property of Mr. Lions, at the Race Course on the 13th December 1913 at 8 a.m.

For performances see "Asian" Calendar.
Terms strictly cash.
G. A. H. Sweden 13-3 4 yrs.
Ch. A. H. Haify 6 yrs.
G A. H. Salisbury 13:3 4 yrs.
G. A. H. Rummy 14:0 4 yrs.
B. A. H. Ream 13-1½ aged.
Malayeb 13-1½ aged.

For particulars apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
General Merchants and
Commission Agents.
0909 Bellasis Road, Byculla.

POSTAL NOTICE.

MODE OF ADDRESSING POSTAL ARTICLES FOR TROOPS ON DUTY AT THE DACCA CONCENTRATION IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE posted in India for delivery to troops on duty at the Dacca Concentration should be addressed as follows:—

Rank, Name,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department, etc., Dacca Concentration.

Care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the regiment, battery, staff appointment or department of the addressee.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
Calcutta, the 5th December, 1913.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON,
1913-1914.

It is notified for information that on Race Days, a Special Train leaves:—

Colaba .....2-18 p.m.
Churchgate ..... 2-23 ,,
Arrives Mahaluxmi ..... 2-33 ,,

2. Race cards will be available at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, at about 7-30 a.m., on Race Days and at 8 a.m., at the following places, viz.:—

The Byculla Club.
The Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
The Bombay Club.
The Taj Mahal Hotel.
Watson's Hotel.
Pyrke's Apollo Hotel.
Messrs. G. Claridge and Co.
Messrs. Kemp and Co., Byculla.
Jacob's Circle.
Parsee Statue.
Pydhouie.
Near Victoria Terminus.
,, Churchgate Station.
,, Watson's Hotel.
,, Elphinstone Circle.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 9th December, 1913. 0995

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.	Up To Bombay. H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep	7-24
8-18 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	21-16
11- 4 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-32
13-25 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-57
15-14 ,,	Gwallor ..... ,,	13-48
17-45 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-14
18-41 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-10
21- 0 ,,	Delhi..... Arr.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Dep.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... ,,	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur..... ,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H.M.		Up H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi..... Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala..... Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.	Ambala..... Arr.	1-50
5-33 Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	0-10
6-15 Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.		Up. H.M
12-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
13-25 ,,	Jhansi..... Dep.	15-57
14- 0 Arr.	Jhansi..... Arr.	15-20
16-20 Dep.	Oral..... Dep.	13-14
18-45 ,,	Cawnpore ..... ,,	11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
262.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE as a GOING CONCERN of the above old established Works including land, buildings, plant, tools, a large and unique collection of patterns and the right to continue business under the above old established name.

Offers will also be considered for the purchase separately of the tools and plant and patterns.

For further particulars and permission to view the Works apply to Mr. SHAPURJI SORABJI, Remington Buildings, 16, Apollo Street, Fort. None but principals or their Solicitors need apply. 0955

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
353 General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Dawlat Ganpat Kadam of Bombay Hindu inhabitant late a clerk in the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.....Deceased.

Ganpat Baji Kadam of Ratnagiri, Hindu inhabitant, an agriculturist residing at Mazagaon without the Fort of Bombay Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of December in he year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 4th day of December, 1913.

MESSRS. SOONDERDAS & CO.,
1008 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DHARAMSEY LALJI late of Bombay Hindu Luhana Inhabitant, merchant .....Deaceased.

Gordhandas Govindji of Bombay Luhana Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at New Hanuman Lane outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the eight day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of October, 1913.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
1011 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOOLO ST., FORT.

SALE COMMENCING AT 11 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Meghjee Khetsey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th day of December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of toka land or ground with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Matunga without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6650 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14, New No. A/15170, Old Survey No. 0, and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 838 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 7545, 7546, and Street Nos. 112 and 113 and bounded on the East by the property of

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD AND CO., (Contd.)

Broz Fernandez, on the West by the property of Thakordas Manmohandas, on the North by the property of Govind Mahadu and on the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AND GOLD ORNAMENTS SET WITH RUBIES, SAPHIRE AND PRECIOUS STONES AND THE SHOP FURNITURE AND THE IMPLEMENTS TO MANUFACTURE THE ORNAMENTS AT THE SHOP OF INSOLVENT AT BARIA BUILDING NEAR TRAM TERMINUS, PYDHONIE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Vithaldas Dharamsey, traded as G. Mehta & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Shop of the said Insolvent at Baria Building near Tram Terminus, Pydhonie, the following valuable gold and silver ornaments etc.

Gold ornaments such as bangles, kadas, chains, necklaces, mohanmalas, rings, head ornaments, earrings, sleeve links, lockets, gold coins, crosses, bracelets, big brooches pendants, safety-pins, clips, coral chains, gold watches, cigarette and match boxes, English gold (6 to 18ct.) ornaments set with rubies, pearls, sapphire and diamonds, necklaces, set with diamonds rubies etc., diamond and ruby ear-studs, and silver such as cups, saucers, bowls and other presentation goods and shop furniture such as rolled top office table, chairs, show cases, one big Godrej safe, one English safe, one Austrian safe, and all the implements useful to manufacturo the ornaments etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken on the next day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant at the undermened times the right of the mortgagor in the following landed properties on the premises by order of Mr. Abdul Latif Haji Sumar and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbudden under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 5th October 1913.

PARTICULARS.

At 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 1:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor street near Null Bazar and admeasuring 230 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other lands under Old No. 2, New No. 16901 and old survey No. 1350 and new survey No. 4668 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7056 and street Nos. 50—60 and is bounded as follows that to say on the East by the said Doctor street, on the West plot No. 2 hereafter described on the north the property of Noorbhoy Abdul Kader and on the South by the property hereafter described in lot No. 3 and which said land and premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

SAME DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

Lot No. 2:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay at Mutton Street and admeasuring 153 49 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other lands under Old No. —— and New No. 16901, old survey No. 1350 and new survey No. —— and assessed by the Municipality on C Ward Nos. 7107 and 71708 and street Nos. 45 and 47 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property hereinbefore described in lot No. 1, on the West by the said Mutton Street, on the North by the property desoribed in lot No. 3 on the South by the property of Noorbhoy Abdul Kadar and which land and premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

AT 5.30 P.M., (S.T.), SAME DAY.

Lot No. 3:—

All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground with the tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor Street outside the Fort of Bombay admeasuring 333 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. —— new No. A16901 and old survey No. 350 and new survey No. 2/4668 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7055 and street No. 48 and is bounded on the North by the said Doctor street West by the Mutton street, North by the properties in lot Nos. 1 and 2 on the South by the property formerly of Hussan Ally Mulla Hakimji but now of Syad Abdull Kader El Edrus and which premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th December 1913.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE:

J. 'S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

OUT RIGHT BONA FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji Solicitors for the purchasers of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. N. Catchpole & Co. Drapers and Outfitters, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Taj Buildings" Hornby Road, Fort, THIS DAY FRIDAY the 12th day of December 1913, and the following days commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), every day the entire stock-in-trade of the said firm consisting of Gent's dress suits, shirts, sleeping suits, linen and soft collars, fashionable neckwear, braces, belts, trouser stretchers, socks, underwear, rolled gold jewellery, swimming costumes, sweaters, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Lady's dresses, corsets, chemises, Lady's hats of up-to-date fashions, stockings, robes, night dresses, gloves, fancy goods, Toilet requisites, soaps, perfumery, Iron beds, camp furniture, leather travelling requisites, table and bed linens, art draperies, woollen piece goods, shop furniture, electric fans and lights, etc.
The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.
AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF SUPERIOR BLACK VENETIANS, COATINGS, SUITING, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, WHIP CORDS, WHITE SERGE, CRICKET FLANNELS, FANCY COLORED, COTTON SUITING, TWEEDS, ETC., SUITABLE FOR THE OCCASION OF THE COMING CHRISTMAS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 13th and SUNDAY the 14th day of December 1913, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop opposite Messrs. C. M. Bhesania and Empire Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of Superior Woollen piece goods received per S. S. Masilia comprising:—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black superior venetians, blue and black venetian coatings, blue twill serge, fancy colored superior Whipcord coatings, fancy coloured herringbone coatings, suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, venetian coatings, white twill and Knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white striped serge and cricket flannels, colored super homespuns, fancy colored cotton suiting tweeds, etc. of 3 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
"O. H. M. S."
and
LITTLE ZOLA.

THE ALCAZAR
6-30 .. CINEMA DE LUXE .. 10
To-night! *To-night!!*
STARRING ENGAGEMENT OF THE
BROS. GOULD
FROM THE LONDON HIPPODROME.
BROS. GOULD — INSTRUMENTALISTS AND TERRIFIC WHIRLWIND DANCERS.

Miss Doreen Dale
THE SPRIGHTLY ACTRESS VOCALIST.
OUR PICTURES.
A CHEQUERED WOOING. Drama.
SCENIC—COMICS—TOPICALS.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
FISH POND FOR THE KIDDIES.
All Prizes—Some valued at Rs. 10—
No Blanks.
NOTE.—Every Saturday—Tuesday—Thursday at the First House, Every Child paying One Rupee for Fish-Pond, besides Getting a Prize.
Will be Admitted to Theatre Free.

MATHILDE:
OR
FALSE FRIEND'S FATE!
3,500 Feet Long Drama
AT
OLYMPIA
PICTURE PALACE.
"ALL IN VAIN."
A Thrilling Circus Romance.
Never Seen Before.
New Programme replete with sensations.
SAT. and SUN. MATINEE 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1266.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.
A Drama of Intense Human Interest
AT THE FOOT OF THE SCAFFOLD.
The story of a man who almost became a victim of circumstantial evidence.
Deep Pathos! Stirring Scenes!
THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE "GREAT."
HAWK-EYE FALLS IN LOVE. | SAMMY'S PHYSICAL CULTURE.
TWO GOOD LAUGHTER-MAKERS.
THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
ALL-STAR AMERICAN COMPANY
Opening Saturday, Dec. 13th.
Also Sunday and during the Week.
6-15 p.m. Twice nightly **10** p.m.
VON ARX
The World's Premier Illusionist
(Brother of the famous Nicola).
LOUIS T. SLICKER
THE DROLL YANKEE COMEDIAN.
In American Rag-time, Parodies and Burlesque Impersonations.
JACK OWEN,
THE WHISTLING DANDY,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE
Who delves into the past, the present and the future. This is the original act.
Miss Florence Maydean,
Phantom Princess.
Special engagement of
CAPT. JACK KELLY.
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Gigantic Vaudeville Organisation

TOWN HALL.
Thursday, 18th Dec. 1913 at 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Choral Society
Patrons:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.
Vice-Patron and President:—His Excellency Rear-Admiral Richard Peirse, C. B., M. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces in the East Indies.
Vice-President:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S.
SECOND CONCERT
Season 1913-14
at which His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.
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MEPHISTOPHELES
M. EUGEN OSSIPOFF
(From the Grand Opera House, Moscow).
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When will it open—
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AN INDIAN PATRIOT
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BOOKS ON SHIKAR.

	Rs.	a.
The Angler in Northern India. With list of Fishing Localities in India from the Nerbudda northwards including Burma and Baluchistan. By Skene Dhu Author of "The Mighty Mahseer," "In an Indian Jungle," "Overheard"	6	0
The Mammals of Somaliland. By R. E. Drake-Brockman, F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., etc, With eighteen collotype plates and diagrams	10	15
Wild Sport. And some Stories. By Glifrid W. Hartley, Author of 'Wild Sport with Gun, Rifle, and Salmon-Rod." With illustrations by G. D. Armour, and others	13	2
The Sportsman's Handbook to Collecting and Preserving Trophies. By Rowland Ward, F. Z. S., Author of "Records of Big Game," etc.	3	1
Stalks Abroad. Being some Account of the Sport obtained during a two years' tour of the world. By Harold Frank Wallace, F. Z. S. With a frontispiece, nine full-page and eighteen half-page illustrations from drawings by the Author and fifty-six photographs	10	15
The Rod in India. Hints how to obtain Sport. By Henry Sullivan Thomas, F. L. S., Author of "Tank Angling in India." Illustrations of Fish and Tackle	11	4
The Complete Shot. By G. T. Teasdale-Buckell. With fifty-seven illustrations.	6	0
The Game Animals of India, Burma, Malaya and Tibet. By R. Lydekker. With illustrations	15	12
An Illustrated Treatise on the Art of Shooting. With extracts from the best authorities. By Charles Lancaster. Illustrations	2	3
Bullet and Shot in Indian Forest, Plain and Hill. With hints to beginners in Indian Shooting. By C. F. M. Russell.	7	14
Big Game Shooting. In India, Burma and Somaliland. By Colonel V. M. Stockley.	18	6
Chances of Sports of Sorts. By Colonel T. A. St. Quintin. With Illustrations.	14	0
Indian Small Game Shooting for Novices. By C. A. Rivaz. With Illustrations	5	4
Sports and Life in the Further Himalaya. By Major R. L. Keninon. With photographs by the Author	10	15
By Mountain, Lake and Plain. By Major R. L. Keninon, Author of "Sport and Life in the Further Himalaya." With photographs by the Author	9	3
Birds of India. By Colonel A. Le Messurier, C.I.E., F.Z.S., F.G.S., ...	12	4
Angler's Handbook for India. By G. H. Lacy	8	0
Sporting Recollections of an Old Gun. By Frank N. Streatfeild, C.M.G.	5	0
The Game of British East Africa. By Capt. C. H. Stigand, F.R.G.S., F.Z. S., Profusely illustrated with photographs.	18	6
The Mighty Mahseer and Other Fish, or Hints to Beginners on Indian Fishing. By Skene-Dhu	4	8
The Indian Field Shikar Book. Compiled By W. S. Burke, Editor of "The Indian Field" Calcutta	5	0
The Sportsman's Book for India. Edited by F. G. Aflalo, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. Illustrated with photographs and maps	15	12

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.
11th December 1913.

824. *Parade.*—Saturday 13th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.
326. *Promotion and Appointments.*—Gazette of India Notification No. 933 dated 28th November 1913 is published for information.
J.S. McCann to be 2nd Lieut. dated 20th October 1913.
H. Agerup to be 2nd Lieut. dated 20th October 1913.
327. *Viceroy, Competition.*—The Second Stage of the Viceroys Competition will be fired on Sunday next 14th instant, on the G. I. P. Ry. Range at Ghat Kopar.
328. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 15th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

1358.—Proficiency Class. A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear, this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.
1359.—Camp of Instruction. It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from 31st January to 7th February 1914.
1360.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.
"E" Company on the 14th inst.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general but light rain has fallen in the submontane districts; Lahore had 0.10" and Ambala 0.12". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the extreme north; minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in upper Sind, lightly clouded in lower Sind and west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division; maximum temperature is also above normal at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Both day and night temperature are in excess in west Central India. Night temperature is above normal in the western half of Kathiawar and in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperature are generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Both maximum and minimum temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west is shown today over the north-western districts of Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab. Fairly general but light rain has fallen in the submontane dist icts of the Punjab and skies are heavily clouded over the whole of the division.

Local rain is likely in the Punjab and some showers are possible in Rajputana and the United Provinces and in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 11th of December 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	59.2	58.0	81	..	3.59	1.26
Jask	80.8	68.8	73	..	0.77	0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.2	58.0	81	..	0.08	—0.08
Rawalpindi	64.4	50.6	90	0.05	0.16	—0.25
Lahore	73.9	51.2	96	0.10	0.10	—0.02
Sirsa	76.3	51.0	60	..	0.65	0.57
Ambala	71.5	50.9	91	0.12	0.12	—0.22
Delhi	78.0	56.8	67	..	0.18	0.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.0	60.0	59	..	0.03	—0.09
Mainpuri	80.3	55.1	55	..	0.02	—0.21
Jhansi	81.1	60.5	58	..	0.37	0.18
Cawnpore	79.6	55.0	68	..	0.02	—0.35
Allahabad	81.1	50.5	65	..	0.17	—0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	75.1	54.8	82	..	1.30	1.20
Karachi	79.0	71.5	80	..	0.17	0.11
Ajmer	79.6	55.7	70	..	2.23	1.96
Jaipore	79.7	57.6	57	..	0.85	0.65
Kotah	86.6	62.6	68	..	1.03	0.91
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.5	62.0	84	..	0.03	—0.07
Dwarka	80.3	72.7	75	..	0.00	—0.01
Veraval	80.1	64.3	77	..	0.00	—0.33
Rajkot	82.6	57.3	83	..	0.00	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	87.5	61.8	82	..	0.00	—0.20
Surat	88.9	65.6	87	..	0.00	—0.13
Ahmedabad	88.6	61.2	80	..	0.00	—0.19
Deesa	85.3	54.4	78	..	0.01	—0.14
Neemuch	88.9	56.0	71	..	0.04	—0.17
Indore	86.1	60.1	68	..	0.20	—0.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.8	53.8	75	..	0.92	0.46
Saugor	80.8	62.1	57	..	0.74	0.29
Hoshangabad	84.1	60.4	79	..	0.77	0.30
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	85.7	61.5	64	..	0.49	0.00
Amraoti	86.3	63.8	51	..	1.31	0.70
Nagpur	85.6	59.8	72	..	0.85	0.06
Chanda	87.5	60.0	72	..	0.37	—0.42
Raipur	80.7	57.6	84	..	1.26	0.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.9	72.5	83	..	..	—0.38
Ratnagiri	87.8	70.4	74	..	..	—0.47
Mormugao	86.0	72.7	74	..	..	—1.03
Karwar	88.7	68.5	77	..	..	—1.71
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	62.1	63	..	0.08	—0.33
Ahmednagar	88.1	56.5	62	..	0.16	—0.59
Poona	90.0	67.8	89	..	..	—0.88
Sholapur	89.8	64.6	57	..	0.01	—1.06
Bijapur	89.2	64.8	66	..	0.24	—0.75
Belgaum	86.8	61.0	63	..	0.32	—0.76
Aurangabad	87.9	60.0	57	..	0.00	—0.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.9	58.7	66	..	0.02	—0.63
Hyderabad	87.8	63.7	75	..	0.00	—0.93
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.8	72.8	55	..	0.93	—2.02
Calicut	88.3	74.1	79	..	4.67	—0.41
Cochin	91.2	69.7	72	..	4.41	—2.71
Colombo	86.0	73.5	90	0.29	21.41	7.11
ADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	84.3	68.2	83	..	..	—5.56
Bellary	91.0	64.3	51	..	0.04	—2.03
Cuddapah	85.5	64.5	77	..	3.09	—0.50
Madras	84.5	69.5	81	..	25.80	10.36
Bangalore	80.3	55.8	69	..	0.30	—2.73
Coimbator	84.9	61.3	86	..	4.50	0.87
Trichinopoly	85.1	66.8	78	..	8.27	2.49
Nezapatam	82.7	70.7	92	..	49.21	29.56

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 11.

Disturbance affecting the north has given very light precipitation in Baluchistan, the Punjab, North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir. Chief falls being Fort Sundeman a half; Chaman, Quetta, Cherat a quarter. Temperature is high over the greater part of the west of the country from the Punjab to Mysore.

Forecast:—Some precipation in the Western Himalayas the East Punjab with probably a few showers in the United Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 10th December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.930
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	72.9
Dew Point	.. ..	70.4
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud-10)		0.6
Mean num temperature of Air	degrees.	84.9
Maximum do. do.	..	72.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW, N, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind .. do.		188

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th December, was 30.163 inches For barometer corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to tehght, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tid in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hou stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				Low Water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.
	December	h.	m.	ft. in	December	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	12	m 9	54	25 10	12	m 4	20	0 9
Satur	13	m 10	37	26 5	13	m 5	3 a	25 9
		11	46 a	26 1		4	39 a	20 1
Sun.	14	m 11	18	29 0	14	m 5	43	15 3
		m 0	23	29 4		5	43	19 10
Mon.	15	m 11	58	26 5	15	m 6	23	15 0
		m 1	1	29 6		5	54 a	19 8
Tues.	16	m 0	41 a	26 4	16	m 7	2	15 0
		m 1	40	29 3		6	34 a	19 6
Wed.	17	m 1	29 a	26 2	17	m 7	43	15 4
						7	17 a	19 5
								16 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunse according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuin week:—

December.	Sunrise.	Sunset
12 (Frl.)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.
13 (Satur.)	7h. 2m.	6h. 3m.
14 (Sun.)	7h. 3m.	6h. 3m.
15 (Mon.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
16. Tues.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
17 (Wed.)	7h. 5 m.	6h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon.	Dec.	12th 8h 30.3m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	20th 9h 45.6m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	27th 9h 23.7m	P.M.
First Quarter	Jan.	4th 6h 39.1m	P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Consols 2½ %	72plus.1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25·31½—1
Rentes 3 %	86 1-4plus.1-4
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20·48—1
Bar Silver Spot	26 3-4—3-16
„ 2 months hence ..	26 13-16—3-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady-buyers at the Rates.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd Oct. 1913.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	86 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st ..	4 13-16—1-16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	4 7-16unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8 „
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77—9.
Interest day to day loans ..	4½—⅛
Interest 7 day market loans ..	4½—¼
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about ..	£100,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

LONDON Dec. 10

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	52,000
Futures at New York March. ..	12.93—9
Futures at New York May.	12.90—6.
Declined owing to Commission house liquidation and unfavorable cotton goods situation,	
Spot Cotton at New York 13-40 unchgd	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 1-8—1-16	
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans March. ..	13.21—5
Futures at New Orleans May. ..	13.27—6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9 3-4—⅛
Demand Bills	4·85⅛unchg
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅞—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	16,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp	2,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Total Day's Imports	19,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good biz done-steady	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—More biz doing	
Mid. Americans	7.29plus6 d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	10.05 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	March 13.03—4
	May 12.96—2
New York Official noon call	March13.02—5
	May 12.94—4
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 13.23—3
	May 13.30—3

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10

Months.		
D. J. ..	6.94	— 2
J. F. ..	6.94	„ 1
F. M. ..	6.94	„ 1
M. A. ..	6.95	„ 1
A. M. ..	6.94	„ 1
M. J. ..	6.94	„ 1
J. J. ..	6.91	„ 1
J. A. ..	6.88	„ 2
A. S. ..	6.74	„ 2
S. O. ..	6.51	„ 3

MANCHESTER.

LONDON Dec. 10

Grey Shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	9–1
Grey Shirtings 44-in 38-38½ yards 9lbs.	9–6
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	10–7½
White Nainsooks 43 in. 91 yards by 21	6–11

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,003.
Rs.1,50,000 were allotted toCalcutta
Rs. 10,000 „ „ to Bombay } Rs. 1,80,00
Rs. 20,000 „ „ to Madras }
Tenders on Calcutta at. Tenders Bombay at ½ 1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 45 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06
Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs.25,00,000 were allotted toCalcutta
Rs. 48,60,000 „ „ to Bombay } 78,20,00
Rs. 4,60,000 „ „ to Madras
Tenders on Calcutta at and(Min. Rate) Received
Tenders on Bombay at ½ 3.32 (Min. Rate)Receiv 45 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.09
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Rs. 80,00,000
Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale.*
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 80,00,000
Extra Allotments :—
Bills on Madras Rs.20,000 ½.3.32
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 40,000 ½3.32

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan. ; London Buyers	37-⅜
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	36—½
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	36—½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	36—⅜

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Jan. ; Antwerp sellers firm.	48¾plus ¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. ; Hamburg done firm	48 plus ½
Calcutta Linseed Dec.-Jan. ; London, done-firm	46.9 plus-6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Hamburg value firm unchanged	44½
Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan. ; Hull sellers quiet	6-1-46—3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£	65⅜
Copper Braziers unchanged .	£	81
Yellow Metal unchanged		7

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	12

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March ; Quiet without much change in value unchanged.	12-6¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; neglected unchgd	11-9¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec.	9-6¼—1d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9-5½—½
Very quiet. rather easier. .	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; very quiet, unchanged.	13-3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December value unchanged	11-3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay December value unchanged	11-1½
Java Sugar quiet, unchanged.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec. Jan. Buyers Easier.	3 ¼—¼

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	35-3
„ „ Mutton „	36-9
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Quiet

"Indian Council purchased £290,000 due from Egypt 20th December.

SADHUS SENTENCED.

RECEIVING STOLEN JEWELS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bhagwandas Narayan and two other Sadhu mendicants were charged by Inspector O'Brien, the first with the theft of valuable ornaments and the other two with receiving and disposing of stolen property.

The evidence was that Narayan had stolen ornaments of the value of Rs. 314 from the shop of one Lowji Mowji at Bhendi Bazaar, and handed the same to the second and third accused.

The police enquiries showed that the stolen property had been pledged with a Marwari named Kundanwal Punamchand by the two Sadhu mendicants.

The two latter were convicted and sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Punamchand, the Marwari, was also convicted of receiving stolen property & fined Rs. 50 and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

His Worship reserved judgment on the first accused pending enquiries as to his previous convictions.

ASSAULTING A SUBORDINATE.

ASSISTANT STATION-MASTER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr. A. R. King and Mr. F. D. Panday, Sub-Inspector Durve of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged an Assistant Station Master at Victoria Terminus with abusing and assaulting Prasad Narsing, a luggage clerk of the Company. The accused was defended by Mr. Vicaji, pleader. From the evidence it appeared that on the 28th ultimo, before the departure of the Madras Mail train a dispute arse between the accused and the complainant in the course of which the former abused the latter and struck him twice on the face. The evidence was strongly in favour of the complainant and so the accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

REFORMATORY MONITOR ATTACKED.

REFRACTORY LAD SENT TO JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector De Burgh charged Ahmed Sulleman, an inmate of the David Sassoon Reformatory, with causing hurt to Bapu Durgoo also an inmate of the institution by means of a pair of scissors.

The complainant, who is a monitor in the reformatory, had ordered the accused to crop the hair of one of the boys. This the accused flatly refused to do despite the persuasions of the *naik* Sambhoo who advised him to carry out the order.

The accused however was stubborn and an altercation ensued between him and the complainant, in the course of which the accused struck the complainant with a pair of scissors drawing blood from his arm-pit and side. The wounds were not serious.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUMPING ON A RUNNING TRAMCAR.

Last night whilst Ramchandra Vithal a Hindu, was jumping on a tram car in motion on the Crunickshank Road he slipped off the footboard and fell, injuring his left arm. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where the injured arm was amputated.

The Minto Chair of Economics in the University of Calcutta has been filled by the appointment of Mr. C. J. Hamilton, M. A. Mr Hamilton was head of the Department of Political Science in the University College of South Wales from 1902 to 1906. In 1904 he was a member of the Moseley Education Commission to the United States. Since 1906 he has been secretary to the Royal Economic Society and Lecturer in Economics at "Wrens." Last year he held the Dunkin Lectureship at Mansfield College, Oxford.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, December. 11.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Bank.*

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market is firm but the volume of business passing on both sides of the account is small. Council bills went 1-32 better than last week with a percentage of 45.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.	d.
T. T. ready ..	1-4	1-16 to 3-32	
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32	
T. T. forward, ...	1-4	1-16	
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5·32	
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	3-8 to 13·32	
„ „ forward, Jan.	1-4	5-16	
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	9-16 to 19·32	
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		172	
Marks „ „ ...		140	
60 dys Hongkong ...		142¾	
„ „ Shanghai ...		192	
„ „ Japan.		148	

BULLION.

Cables from London report a decline of 3-16 in bar silver both for ready and delivery, the rates now being 26¾ and 26 13-16 respectively. Locally the market has been easier and has declined since opening. The up country demand is falling off. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	1	0
„ „ 1st Settlement ..	77	1	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	77	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 9th December 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
.. I. P. Railway	23	26,815
B. . & C. I. Railway.....	17	19,748

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market was void of any activity to-day and the business booked during the course of the day was quite limited. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7 and stood almost unchanged during the course of the day for the 5th January, 1914, Settlement.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 101-10.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day with slight change in the prevailing rates. To-day in the morning there was noticed some excitement in the Bank of Bombay shares, and owing to heavy selling pressure these shares underwent a sharp drop. A few transactions for forward delivery in these shares were also booked a thing quite unprecedented.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 960.

Kohinoors declined to Rs. 695.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 280 and Swans at Rs. 252-8.

Fazuls were quoted at Rs. 400 and Davids at Rs. 410.

Bank of Bombay shares opened at Rs. 1,555 dropped to Rs. 1,485 in course of a few transactions but closed at Rs. 1,500 (buyers).

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 72 and Deferred at Rs. 115.

Bank of India shares stood firm at Rs. 58.

COTTON.

Cables from the American markets advise a small decline of 9 and 6 points in New York and 5 and 6 points in New Orleans. Liverpool closed 1 to 3 points lower for futures, but spot sales were large, amounting to 16,000 bales and spot cotton was 6 points up. Spinners are buying freely. Private cables are uninteresting. The market is awaiting the publication of the Agricultural Bureau estimate of the crop, which will be received here on Saturday morning. We shall refer particularly to this in our to-morrow's weekly report.

The local market opened steady. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 313, fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 278 and fine M. G. Bengal January Rs. 236-37. Slight fluctuations have occurred during the day, rates having advanced Re. 1 early in the day, but dropping again to the opening prices at the close. Exporters have been sellers of Bengals and Khandeish. A moderate business is reported in most styles.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATION.

Growths	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals		237	232 ..		Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals	245	237	231 ..		„
Do.	244	236	30 ..		Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab		235 ..	..		Jan. 25th.
Do.		234 ..	..		Ready.
M. G. Khandesh		254	245 ..		Jan. 25th.
Do.		254	245 ..		Ready.
M. G. Hingunghat Wardha ..		108 ..	..		Jan. 25th.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..		294 ..	..		„
Do. Yeotmahl		289 ..	..		„
Do. Dhamangaum, .. Poolgaum		284 ..	..		„
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		278 ..	..		„
Do. Amraoti		280 ..	..		„
Do. Broach		325	... 313		Mar. 25th.
Do. Muttia		253	236 ..		Jan. 25th.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	26,000
Months.	
D. J.	6.91 „ 3
J. F.	6.90 „ 4
F. M.	6.90 „ 4
M. A.	6.91 „ 4
A. M.	6.90 „ 4
M. J.	6.90 „ 4
J. J.	6.87 „ 4
J. A.	6.84 „ 4
A. S.	6.70 „ 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	7	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	6	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	13	3	„

Linseed :—The Market is firm.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	14	0	B. T.
Bold Brown December	8	7	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	9	2	6	„

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	9	1	0	R.T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet

Quatations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	8	0	
Mimbara 58	8	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 48	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48	8	0	
Small 47	8	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready 8	7	0	B. T.	
Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.				
Quotations :—				
	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready .....10.	12	0	B.T.	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.

Cotton	12,955 Bales
Wheat	5,554 Cwts.
Linseed	3,445 „
Rape, Rai, etc,.	406 „
Gingedyseed	22,056 „
Poppyseed.....	20 „
Groundnuts.....	8,291 „
Castorseed	4,915 „
Rice	2,705 „
Myrabollams	2,659 „
Cotton Seed	15,653 „
Mowraseed	1,068 „
Gram	1,084 „
Jowar.....	1,593 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	99 „

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LOCAL BANK RATE ABNORMALLY HIGH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

No change was made in the local rate of interest on demand loans when the directors of the Bank of Bengal met this morning, and the rate still remains at 7 per cent. in spite of a falling off in public demand and substantial increases in the cash balances. The percentage of cash to liabilities has risen from 34.27 to 36.28 and under the conditions thus indicated, it is inexplicable that the local rate still remains at a high figure, while Bombay is at 5, and Madras is at 6 per cent.

In our Exchange Market telegraphic transfers are available in one quarter at 1-4 3/32, while in another the price is mentioned at 1-4 3/8. Government Paper opened for cash at Rs. 95-7 and closed at Rs. 95.8.

The Share Market is quiet with little or no change in rates, coal investments being still the leading counter. In Jute nothing is reported either in kutcha or pucca bales, the nominal quotation for first marks is Rs. 87 sellers only.

"LIFE AFTER DEATH."

MAETERLINCK ON THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRITUALISTS.

Maeterlinck, in the last of his "Life after Death" articles in the "Fortnightly Review," concludes thus :—

It is true that the scientific spiritualists do not venture as far as this God; but then tight-pressed between the two riddles of the beginning and the end, they have almost nothing to tell us.

They follow the tracks of our dead for a few seconds, in a world where seconds no longer count; and then they abandon them in the darkness. I do not reproach them, because we have here to do with things which, in all probability, we shall not know in the day when we shall think that we know everything.

I do not ask that they should reveal to me the secret of the universe, for I do not believe, like a child, that this secret can be expressed in three words or that it can enter my brain without bursting it. I am even persuaded that beings who might be millions of times more intelligent than the most intelligent among us would not yet possess it, for this secret must be as infinite, as unfathomable, as inexhaustible as the universe itself.

The fact none the less remains that this inability to go even a few years beyond the life after death detracts greatly from the interest of their experiments and revelations; at best, it is but a short space gained; and it is not by this juggling on the threshold that our fate is decided.

I am ready to go through what may befall me in the short interval filled by those revelations, as I am even now going through what befalls me in my life here. My destiny does not lie there, nor my homo.

I do not doubt that the facts reported are genuine and proved; but what is even much more certain is that, if they survive, have not a great deal to teach us, whether because, at the moment when they can speak to us they have nothing to tell us, or because, at the moment when they might have something to reveal to us they are no longer able to do so, but withdraw for ever and lose sight of us in the immensity which they are exploring.

With a view to facilitating the detection of crime, the Government of India have decided that all police telegrams, marked "Special Police," shall take precedence of foreign, private and express Inland State telegrams.

Sardar Darshan Singh, who has recently been appointed by the Secretary of State as Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Punjab, will probably arrive to take up his appointment about the end of this month. Sardar Darshan Singh, who is a son of Sardar Hari Singh of Wahali in Jhelum district, has had a distinguished career at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 11th.

.S. Lawoo	Coates	Jeddah Nov. 27
.S. Rinalds	Chilton	Hull Oct. 31
.S. Kankuk	Hallinstead	San Francisco Oct 22
.S. Elgin	Pots	Calcutta Nov. 29

DEPARTURES.

December 11th.

S.S. Scharzfels	Strayker	Hamburg and Antwerp via Karachi
S.S. Kasara	King	Busreh via Karachi.
S.S. Okara	Downing	Calcutta
S.S. Hidalyo	Harbord	Hull
S.S. Clan Macbeth	Redford	Calicut etc.,

The following vessel obtain her port clearance on Thursday.

S.S. Nairn	Lassen	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Thirsday.

Steamer	Onda	for Persian Gulf
„	Imani	for Liverpool etc.,
„	Indo Maru	for Kobe etc.,
„	Athamas	for Liverpool etc.,

S.S. Lawoe :—The Arab steamer Lawoe, 817 tons, Captain H. Coates, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jeddah, which port she had left on November 27, with a general cargo and 633 pilgrims.

S.S. Rinaldo :—The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,792 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hull, which port she had left on October 31, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Kankuk :—The steamer Kankuk, 2,592 tons, Captain F. S. Hallinstead, arrived in harbour on Thursday from San Francisco, which port she had left on October 22, with a cargo of bulk oil.

S.S. Okara :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's, steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain Y. F. Downing, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Hidalgo :—The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord, sailed on Thursday for Hull, with general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Clan Macbeth :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbeth, 2,881 tons, Captain L. F. Redford, sailed on Thursday for Calicut etc., with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Nairn :—The steamer Nairn, 2,224 tons, Captain E. Lassen, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with balast.

S.S. Elgin :—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. Z. Potts, arrived in Calcutta, which port she had left on November 29, with a cargo of coal.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru, left Singapore, for Colomobo, on the 10th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 10th instant.

The Ellerman Line S. S. "City of Corinth" (Outward bound) sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive here early morning of the 21st instant.

The Ellerman Line, S.S ".City of Calcutta" (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles on the evening of the 9th instant.

THURSDAY December 11th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt	Agents
A	Rinalds	Chilton	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	Ockenfels	Kneppe	W. & A. G. & Co.
D & R.	Attila	Bestoll	A. L. S. N & Co
„	Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
B.	Homayun	Hannah	T. M & Co
K.	Sahta mara	Tommags	N. Y. K.
M.	India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co
N.	Saint Feelans	Sutherland	D. N & Sons
O.	Norfolk	Bulkey	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Gymeric	Osborn	W. & O. Z. & Co
2.	Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4.	Persepolis	Sachir	D. N. & Sons
5	Firenze	Merts	Rubattino Line
6.	Cliftonlan	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
8.	Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
9.	Trafford Hall	main	K. N. & Co
10 & 11	Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
13	Kempt	Symmes	P. & O. S. & Co
16.	Lindula	Beresford	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

No. 14.	Dwarka	Moxon	M.M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Salsetta		Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Athamas		Zarbles	F. N. & Co
Alberto Treves		Quasso	T. M. & Co
Alfeld		Fisher	T. M. & Co
Baron Fairlie		Foley	W. & A. G. & Co
Birkenfels		Marliar	& A. G. & Co
Caledonia		Dowell	P. & C. S. N. Co
Chindwara		Williams	M. M. & Co
City of Norwich		McMillan	K. N. & Co
[illegible]		[illegible]	T. M. & Co
Hild		Salvesen	F. F. C. & Co
Imani		Lyons	T. M. & Co
Inverness		Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Indo Maru		Komiya	N. Y. K.
Kaesler		Sutta	D. M. Kuandwant
Khosrou		Hanaan	T. M. & Co
Kowelt		Brewis	Arab Steamer.
Kankuk		Hallinstead	
Lawoe		Coates	Arab Steame.
Linga		Manley	M. M. & Co.
Nairn		Lassen	W. & A. G. Co
Nalrung		Nicoll	T. M. & Co.
Orangemoor		Moffett.	W. & A. G. & Co
Onda		Pittam	M. M. & Co
Ormidale		Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Pundra		Handcock	M. M. & Co
Stophnotis		Goodridge	A. Y. & Co
Shwedagon		Creagh	I. B. P. & Co
Seistan		Forbes	M. M. & Co
Subadar		Crabbin	T. M. & Co.
Trantenfels		Metz	W. & A. G. & Co.

HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER.

The P. and O. Company's S.S. "Arcadia" with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant arrived Aden at 2 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th idem.

MARRIED SCHOOL TEACHERS.

ORDER FOR REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED MOTHER.

The vexed question of maternity among married women school teachers was the subject of a notable ruling by the Supreme Court of New York, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

In recent months the Board of Education has dismissed a number of teachers on the ground that they illegally absented themselves from their duties in order to give birth to their children. Mrs. Bridget Peixotto applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus compelling the Board to reinstate her.

Justice Seabury, in granting the application, said: "The policy of our law favours marriage and the birth of children, and I know of no provision in our State law any principle in common law which justifies interference with that public policy.

The judge denounced as "pure sophistry" the argument of counsel for Board of Education that the regulation permitting teachers to be absent for illness did not apply in the case of Mrs. Peixotto.

In expelling Mrs. Peixotto and several other teachers the Board of Education declared that the presence in school of a teacher about to become a mother exercised an unfavourable effect on the pupils.

"RAILWAY TIMES" SUIT

RS. 4,000 DAMAGES FOR DEFAMATION.

IMPUTATION REGARDING A MILITARY FUNERAL.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod awarded damages of Rs. 4,000 in the suit brought by Mr. J. Martin against Mr. C. H. Rogers, Editor of "The Railway Times," and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for an alleged libel.

The same facts had some months ago given rise to Police Court proceedings in which the plaintiff had filed a complaint and charged the defendants with defamation. These proceedings had resulted in the defendants being found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250. The defendants had filed an appeal against this conviction; but the High Court had upheld the decision of the Magistrate. The plaintiff now have taken civil proceedings against the defendants with the object of recovering damages. The plaintiff alleged that the 1st defendant was the editor and the second defendants the promoters of a newspaper called "The Railway Times," which had a large circulation throughout India and Burma. About the 8th of March a leader headed "De Profundis" was published in that newspaper. That article referred to the death of a Mr. Armstead, a mail guard of the G. I. P. Railway. The plaintiff said that that the leader was false and malicious and published with a view to libel the plaintiff. The plaintiff was a Colour Sergeant and as such it was his duty to attend to the funerals of deceased volunteers. The defendants had in that leader meant to convey that the conduct of the plaintiff had been unsoldierly. The leader, further, attributed negligence to the plaintiff in the discharge of his duties.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PLAINTIFF.

That leader suggested that on the particular occasion therein referred to the plaintiff had acted in a mean and disgraceful way. On the 15th March a paragraph was published in "The Railway Times" under the heading "By the Way." The plaintiff alleged that the publication of that paragraph was false and malicious and with a view to libel the plaintiff. The plaintiff complained that these writings had injured his character and reputation; that they had injured him in his profession and he claimed Rs. 7,500 as damages from the defendants.

The defendants admitted publication but denied that that such publication was false and malicious and with a view to libel the plaintiff. The 1st defendant said that he had received certain information regarding the funeral of Mr. Armstead. This was confirmed by several servants in the employment of the Railway Company. He had also received information that the way in which the funeral had taken place had caused considerable irritation, excitement, and discontent among the men of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

PLEA OF FAIR COMMENT.

The defendants maintained that the writings complained of were only fair comment made in absolute good faith and without malice. Without prejudice to this contention however the defendants, brought into Court a sum of Rs. 2,800 and also offered to pay the plaintiff's costs. They submitted that this sum in addition to that received by the plaintiff in the Police Court proceedings was quite sufficient to compensate the plaintiff for any damages that he may have suffered.

Mr. Weldon and the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendants.

After hearing arguments, his Lordship delivered judgment.

"EXEMPLARY DAMAGES."

His Lordship said that after reading the articles complained of it would appear to any one that the person responsible for the deplorable state of affairs regarding the funeral was the plaintiff. The defendant had brought money into Court but if money had been brought into Court and simultaneously if the defendant had admitted libel then his Lordship would have been inclined not to award any more damages. But when a libel was persisted in up to the last moment, a jury would be justified in awarding higher damages. An apology by the defendants at that point of time was not sufficient. It would only be a partial recompense to the plaintiff for the disgraceful libel on him. The libel was bound to reflect a great deal on the general prospects of the plaintiff. Wherever he went he would have a slur on him. Under the circumstances a jury would be justified in awarding not only ordinary damages but exemplary damages to mark their sense of disapproval of the defendants' conduct. His Lordship, therefore, decreed Rs. 4,000 as damages to the plaintiff and also gave him his costs of the suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Crawford, Brown and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.
COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
DRY CLEANING
DONE BY EXPERTS.
DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
Masjid St., Fort.
Branch :— KALBA DEVI.

WHY £3 TAX IS OBJECTED TO.

UNFULFILLED PLEDGES BY S. A. GOVERNMENT.

ORIGIN OF GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN AFRICA.

"P.W.W." writes as follows to the "Daily News and Leader" of Nov. 19th:—

The strike of native Indians in Natal is the culmination of a struggle that has troubled South Africa since 1906. The last Census, that of 1904, gave the numbers of Asiatics in South Africa as:

Cape Colony	10,324
Natal	100,918
Transvaal	10,508
Orange Free State	253

The policy then pursued was described by Lord Selborne as, broadly, exclusion of immigrants coupled with moderately fair treatments of Indians already domiciled before the war.

There was then no union between the Colonies, and each of them had its own policy as regards Asiatics. In the Orange Free State, the population was not allowed to exist. All rights of trading and property were refused. In Natal, the indentured labourer was permitted at the expiration of his contract to remain in the country provided that he paid an annual tax of £3 for himself and each dependent. Cape Colony allowed South African born Indians free access across her frontiers, and even in the Transvaal, where access was more difficult, the disabilities of Indians were mitigated in practice. They might not hold property, but the Courts recognised property held on their behalf by white trustees. Also they might not engage in mining. Serious grievances these undoubtedly were, but it was the Transvaal Act of 1907 that provoked a crisis.

ILLICIT IMMIGRATION.

The case for the Botha Government was that secret immigration was proceeding largely by means of bribery. Lord Selborne has given a case where one Indian paid £400 a month to a police inspector and £200 a month, to a police sergeant, or £7,200 a year to the two officers, with a view to securing illicit immigration, and it was argued that in five years there had been 1,500 prosecutions for holding bogus permits. The objection to the Indian trader is that, living as he does very cheaply, he can oust his Western competitors. What, asked Lord Selborne, would London say if Bond-street and Regent-street gradually became monopolised by Chinese tradesmen?

It may be frankly conceded that the Indian population in South Africa tended to draw to itself recruits from India—children coming to join parents, wives to join husbands, and clerks to undertake office work in trading firms. But Indian opinion is against a general policy of immigration. And the supply of indentured labour has been stopped by the Indian Government. It is with the Indians in South Africa that the problem now has become acute.

The law of 1907 applied only to the Transvaal. Not only was immigration severely restricted, but resident Indians were subjected to registration by finger prints—all ten digits being applied, as in the case of criminals. Mr. Gandhi, with five other leaders, was imprisoned early in 1908 for two months without hard labour, and deporations were numerous. some of the men so exiled having served with distinction in the war. Natal took back those of the Indians who had been domiciled in her territory before entering the Transvaal, but the effect of the Act was passive resistance movement in the Transvaal which continued for four years.

AFTER THE UNION.

When the Union of South Africa was effected the position had to be regularised. The sottlement proposed was, broadly:

That a new Act should be passed making South Africa one immigration area.

That this Act should not in terms discriminate against Indians, but should empower immigration officials to exclude any particular class of undesirable immigrant.

That freedom of movement within South Africa, so far as enjoyed by Indians at the present time, should continue.

That other rights should be respected.

In 1911 General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi came to an agreement on these lines, and passive resistance (for which there was to be an amnesty) ceased. But neither in that year nor in 1912 did the Asiatic Bi reach the Statute Book. It was persistently obstructed, and Mr. Gokhale, the eminent Indian statesman, visited South Africa in order to bring his influence to bear on the situation. That he went w the approval of his Majesty's Government is well known, and he was hospitably received both by the South African Government and by the municipalities.

It is contended that he was promised by General Botha not only the Gandhi-Smuts settlement, but also the abolition of the £3 poll tax, an iniquitous exaction which only brings in £10,000 a year, although 20,000 Indians are liable to pay it. Some attempt was made to repeal the tax for women only, but even this partial fulfilment of the pledge was dropped.

ACT DIFFERED FROM AGREEMENT.

In 1913 the Asiatic Act at last reached the Statute Book, coming into operation on July 31. The Royal Assent was not withheld, but in a very few days it became clear that the measure was at serious variance with the Gandhi-Smuts compact. In the first place, the right of South African-born Indians to enter Cape Colony was taken away. By a pronouncement of the Minister of the Interior dated August 12 every Asiatic was declared an undesirable on economic grounds, not only for the frontiers of the Union as a whole, but also for any interior frontier of the constituent colonies. This provision led to the Indian trek from Natal into Cape Colony, with all the attendant reprisals. By a trick drafting the right of domicile in Natal after three years' residence without indenture was also abolished.

In Cape Colony, Indians, having enjoyed the right of appeal in the Courts on grounds of law and fact, were restricted for the future to the Natal standard; that is, to appeal on law alone. Finally, recognition was refused for marriages (even though monogamous) which might be cele brated according to Hindu or Mahomedan rites. How far this last was a legislative oversight remains to be seen, but the I. perial unwisdom of it hardly needs to be pointed out, and it is urged against Lo Gladstone by Lord Ampthall that, as Governor-General, he did not display the special vigilance as regards Indian right which lay upon him as an obligation in the South African Act of Union. This very broadly, the story of the agitation up to the present date. It has been followed step by step in India with intense interest. involving, as it, does, the fundamentals of citizenship within the Empire.

CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL SANCTIONED.

QUALIFYING CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of an Indian Central Flying School at Sitapur with effect from the 1st October, 1913. The object of this school is to gain experience in aviation under Indian conditions with a view to its ultimate expansion as a training establishment. The commandant will have entire control of the school under the direct orders of the Army Headquarters. The school will consist of a Commandant and three flying officers with the necessary medical and subordinate personnel. The British and Indian ordinate staff will consist of Civilians only who will be engaged on contract for specified periods. They will not be required to fly and consequently will not be eligible for the gratuities and special pensions admissible to those injured on flying duty. They will be provided with free quarters. The qualifying conditions of appointment for the Commandant, flying officers are as follows:—

(1) To hold a royal Aero Club's pilot certificate. (2) To be recommended by his commanding officers. (3) Medical fitness (as stated below). (4) Not less than two years' service (British service), three years' service (Indian army). In addition Indian army officers must have qulaified for "final retention." (5) Not above the rank of Captain. (6) A natural bent for mechanics. (7) To be unmarried.

Officers selected in accordance with the above rules as to qualification will, before taking up their duties at the school undergo a further course of instruction, being attached for this purpose to the mily wing of the Royal Flying Corps in England.

Before appointment officers will be examined by a Medical Board, and no officer will be accepted unless he satisfies the Board that his vision (including normal colour perception) is normal, that he does not suffer from deafness or any form of middle-ear disease, that his respiratory, circulatory and nervous systems are normal, and that he is in other respects physically fit for general service.

Officers will be appointed to the staff of the school for a period of four years from the date of joining, the appointment being probationary, for the first six months they will be seconded in their regiments. An officer who is found at any time to be unfitted for the duties of the appointment will be required to rejoin his Regiment.

If injured on flying duty the Commandant and flying officers will be eligible for gratuities and pensions under the conditions and at the rates laid down in army regulations, India, Volume 1, paragraph 748 et seq. For officers who have been wounded in action in the event of death within seven years as the result of injuries so received pensions, etc., may be awarded under the conditions applicable to the case of officers killed in action or dying of wounds received in action. A junior Royal Army Medical Corps Officer (who will not fly), a Sub-assistant Surgeon, a ward servant, a bhisti, a dhoby, a ward sweeper, and six army bearer corps men will be provided from the existing cadre of the 8th Division. The hospital will be four bedded, and the equipment will be supplied regimentally. Medical supplies will be on "as required scale." The staff of Indian Central Flying School will consist of:—

1 Commandant at Rs. 1,200 per mensem.
3 Flying officers at Rs. 800 each per mensem.

British Subordinates: 1 Engineer, 1 Sailmaker, 2 Mechanists, 2 Riggers, 1 Repair Shop Mechanic.

Indian Subordinates: 1 Carpenter, 1 Sailmaker, 6 Fitters, 2 Riggers, 2 Repair Shop Mechanics; 1 Storekeeper.

Details of pay admissible will be published hereafter.

THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA.

Since the beginning of the century, postal business in India has almost doubled. Whereas in 1900-01 the total numbers of letters, postcards, parcels, and other packets given out for delivery was 545 millions, the coresponding figure for the year ended March 31 last was 1,014 millions, being 49½ milions more than in the previous year. Stamps worth £1,788,000 were sold for postal purposes and money orders to the total value of £34¾ millions were issued. A sum of over £7¼ millions was realized on behalf of tradesmen and others through the value payable system. Nearly 2¾ million insured articles, representing a total insured value of £44 million were posted, while the amount paid as compensation was only £1,538. At the end of the year there were 1,566,860 accounts in the Savings Bank, with a total balance of nearly £13¾ millions. In view of the unanimous opinion of the Local Governments that a bi-weekly mail service is called for, it is worthy of note that there was an increase of 9.60 per cent. in the number of foreign parcels dispatched and of 10.09 per cent. in the numbe- of such parcels received. Of these 133,708 were sent to and 361,490 received from the United Kingdom, as compared with 127,010 and 332,608 respectively in the previous year.

LORD PIRRIE'S DEER PARK.

RICH FARMS DEVASTATED.

A CASE FOR LAND COMMITTEE.

An amusing incident of the land campaign at home was the publication by the "Times" the other day of an article calling attention to the fact that, in Surrey, within 40 miles of Downing-street, there was a deer park belonging to a well-known Liberal peer and consisting of some of the best land in the rich home counties—not, as in the case of the Scottish deer forests, mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George at Swindon, of poor soil, much of it more than 1,000 feet above sea-level.

A few years ago (says our contemporary) there were nourishing farms where now the deer browse at the foot of the hills around Haslemere. The farms have gone, the farmhouses have been pulled down, and the farmers, so far as is known, have taken their skill and experience to other districts. Lord Pirrie, who received his title from the present Government in their first year of office, bought Lea Park, between Godalming and Haslemere, a few years ago. The place had become notorious as the home of Whittaker Wright, who had spent a fortune on its embellishment, a characteristic eccentricity being a smoking room under the lake with an aquarium for the roof. The name was changed to Witley Park.

Since that time Lord Pirrie has bought a great deal of land adjoining the original Lea Park, and the main road between Godalming and Haslemere now skirts his property for miles. In fact, the boundary of his estate is quite close to Haslemere. One of his purchases was about 2,000 acres from Lord Derby between Brook and Haslemere; he has recently bought another tract in the direction of Witley village. Deer appeared on the scene about four years ago, and a great part of the estate, roughly estimated at 1,500 acres, is now given up to them. A deer park had to be made; it is not yet completed. Four farms stood in the way. One, Witley Park Farm, consisted of 500 acres. The tenant was offered £850 to quit immediately in lieu of 12 months' notice. He accepted the sum and has migrated to another farm near Bath. took some of his labourers with him; the others are employed in effacing the traces of their former handiwork. The tenants of three smaller farms, including Grayswood and Wareham, were offered similar terms and accepted them. None of the men concerned, it should be said, has made a grievance of the business. The farm buildings have disappeared; in one case at least the site will soon be difficult to determine. An attempt was made to buy up the remainder of a lease on the estate but the holder did not wish to leave, and the offer was not entertained. All this has happened within the space of about four years.

THE DEER AND A FENCE.

The number of deer has been steadily added to, and now there are quite 2,000 on Lord Pirrie's estate. There are Red Deer, Roe Deer, Japanese Deer, and many another variety. They are very "pretty," as a labourer remarked before venturing on a recital of the grievances of the countryside, and they seems as tame and gentle as Southdown sheep. They have a great tract of meadow, woodland, and glade to range over, and they can pass from one part of the estate to the other by a bridge over the motor road from Haslemere to the house which Lord Pirrie has here had driven through a cutting. In fact, they are the object of the most careful solicitude, and persons using a right-of way through the estate have been warned that their dogs must always be on a leash. And to prevent any harm coming to them from the cruel world beyond the park, there has been built around it a fence of massive proportions. It is of iron and stands six or seven feet high. The necessary gates continuing the monotonous pattern are also of iron. For a long distance on the road between Brook and Haslemere this black palisade runs a few feet inside the old green hedge with its wooden gates here and there and very often a ditch on either side. The typically English sign of enclosure remains with its gates flapping open: the iron ramparts a few feet beyond are shut fast Walking along this road to Haslemere, the pedestrian can see scores of deer through the railings. It is only a horseman who, for a distance of three miles or so, can obtain an uninterrupted view of the deer park and of the beautiful hills, and moorland beyond.

QUALITY OF THE LAND.

The land which the deer now enjoy is said by all who know the country to be as good as any in Surrey. Much of it was under cultivation until recently. It is estimated that of the absorbed farm land at least one-third was arable and the rest pasture. Part of it is used for pasture still, but the cattle which browse there are of the "ornamental" kind, a local farmer said. "What a change has come over this part since I came here nearly 20 years ago," was the sad reflection of a Witley housewife. "Why, there's hardly any cultivated land left in the district." It has not, of course, all been given over to deer, but there is a good deal of fine land yielding nothing to the husbandman.

There are, of course, one or two other private deer parks—Richmond, the Royal Park, is the proud possession of us all—in the neighbourhood of London. There are one or two others even in what is generally regarded as the semi-suburban county of Surrey. But these are not new creations, and it is changes in the use of the land which have a special interest in view of current controversies.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Garden, to-morrow, under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

March ..... Wellington ..... W. Zehle.
Overture ..... La Gazza Sadra ..... G. Rossini.
Valse ..... Santiago ..... F. Corbin.
Selection ... The Girl in the Train ... L. Fall.
Sketch ..... Ireland for Ever ..... H. Myddleton.
Polonaise ..... Der Fackelzuk ..... C. Faust.
Selection ... The King of Cadonia ..... S. Jones.
Two Step ... The Husking Bee ... F. Thurban.

GOLF.

THE MACDONALD CUP.

QUALIFYING COMPETITION.

The qualifying competition for the Macdonald Cup was played off on Thursday morning over nine holes of the local course. Conditions were by Medal play under handicap, the competitors returning the eight lowest scores qualifying to compete for the Cup which is decided by match play under handicap. The course is becoming harder every day and the two holes on the Oval have been badly cut up through Polo being played on the fairway. It is quite usual to find one's ball in a deep hoof mark, with very little probability of getting it out with any degree of certainty and many strokes are lost in this manner. There was also a handicap competition held in connection with this competition and the winner was found in Johnson who plays from five and was round in 45 and won with a nett 40. Kidson and Begbie coming next with 42 each. The following qualified for the Macdonald Cup:—Johnson 40, Begbie 42, Kidson 42, Coombs 43, Hargreaves 43, and Hollinghurst 43, while England, Russ and Longbottom, who all returned nett scores of 44 tie for the seventh and eighth place and will play off. The following are the results:—

	Scr.	H'cap.	Nett.
G. A. Johnson ...	45	—5	40
F. Kidson ...	45	—3	42
T. N. Begbie ...	42	scr.	42
E. E. Coombs ...	43	scr.	43
E. Hargreaves ...	43	scr.	43
F. Hollinghurst ...	46	—3	43
R. D. England ...	42	plus 2	44
C. A. Russ ...	46	—2	44
J. Longbottom ...	48	—4	44
W. A. Molyneux ...	48	—3	45
G. F. D. Tennant ...	47	—2	45
T. H. Watts ...	48	—3	45
C. W. Breul ...	51	—6	45
Capt. H. S. Adair ...	44	plus 2	46
J. W. Marshall ...	48	—2	46
G. W. Talbot ...	53	—5	48
C. E. Sherwood ...	55	—7	48
J. W. Jessop ...	48	plus 1	49

THE LANGAR FESTIVAL.

MOHURRAM PROCESSION AT HYDERABAD.

The Secunderabad correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes under date 6th December:—Perhaps, one of the most unique spectacles in India is the great Langar procession, which always takes place in the ancient city of Hyderabad on the 5th day of Mohurrum.

The origin of this interesting ceremony is obscure, though there is a shadowy legend, which is said to account for it. The Langar is in reality now a great parade before H. H. the Nizam of the Regular and Irregular Troops of the Hyderabad and Arab nobles, and the Rajas and Zemindars of the Province with a number of Hyderabad characters, and the Nizam's own Regular Troops.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, it is estimated, that the procession numbered nearly 80,000 people, and it took three hours to pass through the courtyard of the Minister. Spectators come from all parts of India to see it, and even from America and the population of Hyderabad turns out *en masse* while thousands flock in from the neighbouring country and suburbs. It would probably be safe to say that 500,000 spectators were lining the route of the procession on Thursday, and the measures taken to control such a large assembly, and regulate the traffic, must have been most effectively organised by the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Police, Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur, under whose control are the City Suburban Police, as at no time was there any difficulty in reaching the various points, where the procession was viewed from.

At 12-30, the Nizam gave the word, and a fusilade of rockets, by the Bandari and Rocketeers, who head the procession, gave the signal for it to start. The procession is not easy to describe, and must be seen to be appreciated. First comes an enormous elephant, with trappings of crimson and gold, carrying a green and silver standard. Then follows the City mounted and unmounted Police, the Afghan and Arab Police with the Kotwal mounted on an elephant, then the State executioners, with their formidable knives carried erect, afterwards a great horde of mercenary Arabs, armed to the teeth with ancient weapons, and dancing weird war dances in front of their various Chiefs, who rode, covered with gold and silver, at the head of each Company.

A splendid force of Sikhs and the Nizam's Irregular Troops came next, a Battery of guns drawn by white bullocks, and then the Nizam's Regular Cavalry, under the command of Major Oosman Yar-ud-Dowlah, comprising the African Cavalry Guard, the Imperial Service Lancers, and the Golconda Lancers, finally the Nizam's Regular Infantry and the Farook (Juvenile) Battery.

H. E. the Minister, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, invited a large number of friends to view the procession from his house, and every arrangement was made for their comfort. Among those present were the Resident, Mrs. and Miss Pinhey, General and Mrs. Wilkinson General and Mrs. Wadeson, General Rodwell, Major and Mrs. Minchin, Captain and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Sorabjee, Colonel and Mr. Astley Smith, and Major, Mrs. and Miss Carew-Smyth.

Fazal Dad, the notorious dacoit and outlaw, who was seriously wounded some days ago while resisting arrest has succumbed to his injuries. With him disappears the pest of the formidable gang of which he was leader.

It has been decided to hold the Indian Industrial Conference in the Congress pandal in Karachi on the 25th and not on the 30th instant as announced before. The Social Conference will meet on the 29th instant.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 29th November 1913 show a gain of Rs, 18,80,749 compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

The following are the horses left in for Saturday's races after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday 11th December, 1913:—

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs—Lord Robert, Lady Douglas, Twa Brigs, Master Delaval, First Venture, Lady R, Wild Bird, Devereux, Impecunious and Lord Reay.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs—Fathibeg, Iron Chest, Thabashir, Farash, Kokab, Golden Ducat, Young Berlin, Sirmust, Mootavuz and Moo-a-fij.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs—Sunspot, Trustee, Mahaboom, the Winner, Iron Chest, Mysore, Malster, Sparrow Hawk, Guinea Merchant, Mutar Ajmer Nafa, Young Hyderi, Seaman and Harry Johnson.

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs—Safi, Kader Beg Creditor, Ghalib, Aga Pasha, Guinea Mohur, Mercy, Startler, Papa, Flying Machine and Pretender II.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs—Ameer, Red Wood, Biglig, Malabar, Jehangir Shah, Mulberry, Kamil, Dhaidan, Ata Allah, Small Diamond, Prem, The Tetarch, Turkish Spot, American Spot, Aflatoon. President, and Alwar.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs—Zuheir, Lord Rosebery, Zaki Pasha, Reminder, Baloz and Accident.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE SHIELD,

PRESENTED BY H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

It is notified for information that Major-General His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior has presented a St. John Ambulance Challenge Shield to be competed for by British and Indian regular troops in India. The following are the conditions applicable to this competition:—

The competition will be for British and Indian troops in alternate years,—In 1914 it will be for Indian troops and will take place at Delhi on the 16th February 1914. Any Indian unit serving in India may send a team. Each competing team must consist of four men all being effectives and borne on the strength of the corps they represent and be either holders of the First Aid Certificate of the Association or Regimental stretcher bearers trained in accordance with the rules laid down in King's Regulations and Volume 3 Army Regulations in India. Each corps wishing to enter a team must notify the same to Major Blackham, R.A.M.C., Honorary General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association Jutogh. The entries for the 1914 competition cannot be received later than the 10th January 1914. Each competitor in the competition will be distinguished by a number known only to the moderator of the competition.

The teams will be judged throughout on the basis of the latest edition of the Indian Manual of First Aid. The examination will be divided into subjects,—"A" Stretcher drill, first aid treatment and the carrying of the sick and wounded; "B' A *viva voce* examination in First Aid; "C,"—A practical test in the treatment and care of the injured and sick.

There will be three judges one for each of the subjects named in the preceding clause and a moderator or referee. In creating supposed injuries (subject C) no competitor will begin his work until the work of the preceding competitor has been judged. For subjects "B" and "C" the Association will provide the patients required. The labels showing the injuries to these patients shall be attached to their clothing in such a way that no patient can read his label. The order of the patients shall be changed for each team. In the event of a tie the moderator will submit the tying teams to a further "uniform test." All articles required at the competition will be provided by the local committee but teams must bring their own stretchers with them. Only persons introduced by the committee may be present at the competition. The challenge shield will be held for one year by the corps winning it. Money prizes and badges of merit will be given to the members of the first two teams in the competition and badges of merit will also be awarded to the two best individual competitors in the competition. Teams entering for this competition will be required to travel to and from the place at which the competition is held at their own expense.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Persia due, noon.

B. V. R., Cyclists' Dance, Town Hall, 9-30.

Sale of Work at the Y. M. C. A. on behalf of Baptist Church Building Debt to be opened by Lady Willingdon, 5.

Mails for Mauritius and Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Lindulla will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. The sailing of the Pundua on the 11th instant is cancelled.

TO-MORROW.

SATURDAY, December 13.

H. E. the Governor's Levee, Government House, Malabar Hill, 9-30.

Bombay Races, First Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Racecourse.

Annual Fair of Shri Bhavanishankar of Shankarshet Temple, near Tardeo.

Sale of Work at the Y. M. C. A. on behalf of Baptist Church Building Debt to be re-opened by Mrs. Stanley Reed, 5.

MONDAY, December 15.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Annual Prize Distribution, Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-15.

Surat City Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89, Apollo Street, 3.

TUESDAY, December 16.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Comeric, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre. 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

KIDD.—Dec. 1st, at 2, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of T. R. Kidd, of a daughter.

RUDDLE.—Nov. 30th, at Secunderabad, the wife of W. H. Ruddle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIOTT—BARTON-WRIGHT.—On Nov. 4th, at Godstone, by the Revd. G. E. G. Hoare, Rector, Bernard Hugh Elliott, R.G.A., younger son of the late C. F. Elliott, Esq., T. F. S. and of Mrs Elliott of Oakleigh, Godstone, Surrey, to Jessie Mary Isabel, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Barton-Wright of Ootacamund, S. India

DEATHS.

KHAMBATA.—At 4 Pali Hill Road, Bandra, Hirjibhai Aspandiarji Khambata.

NEWNAN.—Nov. 26th, at her residence, Ranipet, Mrs. Hannah Newnan, widow of the late Pensioned Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Newnan, aged 83 years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
December 12, 1913.

"METHODS OF BARBARISM."

The announcement that the Government of South Africa has decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of Natal Indians is satisfactory as far as it goes. But the statement, as contained in Reuter's telegram, does not go very far. We know nothing as yet as to the composition of the Committee, and, unless it is to be constituted in such a way as will ensure that the interests of the Indians will be properly represented, it cannot be accepted by this country. It is to be confined also, it will be noted, to the case of Natal Indians, while the term "grievances" does not disclose whether the enquiry is to be directed merely to the question of the £3 tax and the general conditions of Indentured Labour, or whether it is to include an investigation into the allegations of ill-treatment during the strike. What public opinion in India expects, if the operation of the immediately offensive provisions of the Immigration Act is not to be suspended, is, at the least a comprehensive enquiry which will go closely into all the grievances of all the Indians in South Africa, including the methods adopted in Natal to suppress the strike. Our Delhi correspondent, in a telegram which presumably voices authoritative opinion in the Capital, suggests that, pending the enquiry, Indian leaders in this country should use their efforts to secure the suspension of the Passive Resistance Movement. But it is clear that they cannot be expected to do this if the enquiry is to be confined to Natal, especially as the Passive Resistance Movement is primarily the movement of the Indians in the Transvaal. We would also suggest that before hurrying into any such step in this country, the leaders of Indian opinion here should make sure that the leaders of Indian opinion in South Africa think it safe or desirable to suspend the movement. For with them the decision must rest, and by their decision opinion in this country must be, and we feel assured would wish to be, guided.

We observe that two of our contemporaries continue to harp on the subject of moderation. It is not easy to ascertain what is exactly their standard of moderation. It is clear that they have no common standard, for while one of them regrets that the Aga Khan's appeal for a continuance of moderation was not heeded by the speakers at the Town Hall meeting, the other, obviously abashed by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's severe castigation, endeavours to put itself right with the public by eulogising the moderation of these speakers. If we judge aright, the standard of moderation demanded by "The Bombay Gazette," which uses very immoderate expressions in demanding moderation from others, is that nothing should be said which may cause offence to the Union Ministers, lest, in their just anger, they may like Pharoah refuse to let the children of Israel go,—or, in this case, refuse to cease from oppression. But no language is apparently too strong, or too offensive, or too misleading for it to use on its own part towards Indian leaders of opinion who have championed the cause of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa. Unjustifiable allegations of "sorry tactics," "indiscreet utterances," "preposterous charges of cruelty" and "deplorable methods," all of them untrue and unjustifiable, are strewn about an article which demands moderation from men whose patience has been tried as sorely as the patience of any man with a spark of patriotism could be tried, and whose resources have been taxed to the utmost in restraining the eagerness of many, whose feelings of just indignation it is difficult to soothe by mere expressions of protest. We, ourselves, are accused of having said that the statement that the Imperial Government cannot interfere with the internal affairs of the self-governing Dominions is "a nauseous theory." We need hardly remind our readers that we said no such thing. We spoke of the "nauseous reiteration of the dangerous theory that a self-governing Dominion may go to any lengths without interference or restriction." The reiteration of this theory is nauseous, and that the theory itself is dangerous is unfortunately only too patently illustrated by the result of the failure of the Imperial Government to veto the Immigration Act. It is necessary to distinguish, which our contemporary is apparently unable to do, between the purely internal and domestic affairs of a self-governing Dominion and the internal affairs which vitally affect the interests and honour of other states within the Empire; and we repeat that, if the veto cannot be exercised in a case like the present, where Imperial interests are gravely threatened, its inclusion in the Constitution is a mere sham. But it is not easy to argue with people who refuse to agree that recent events in Natal justify everything that has been said by responsible men about the South African Government and its methods, who refuse to admit that the freedom of British citizenship can be claimed by "all who describe themselves as Indians," whose whole attitude is a denial of the solemn promise contained in the Queen's Proclamation, and who hold that Indians are only entitled to what the South African Government may be graciously pleased to accord them. It had better be understood, once and for all, that India refuses to be a suppliant at the feet of General Botha. She demands, as she is entitled to demand, bare justice for her sons and daughters, who have contributed to the wealth of South Africa and are now refused the common rights of humanity,—much less those of Union citizenship. And if the Imperial Government is not able to secure for her those rights, if it can only be a passive intermediary between South Africa and India, then as the Aga Khan, —who has been commended for his moderation,—warned us, the future peaceful government of India will become impossible. These are grave words, but those who know the intensity of feeling that has been roused over this question know that they are well-judged, and that, in uttering this warning to the Imperial Government, His Highness has rendered a great service to the Empire.

In view of what is being said in certain quarters and the unjustifiable aspersions that have been cast upon public men in this country, it is as well to recall the facts which have fully justified the use of such phrases as "atrocious and barbarous treatment." Let us put on one side the various allegations as to flogging and shooting, which remain to be investigated, the published and uncontradicted statement in a London paper as to starvation and electric shocks and even the wholesale illegal sentences passed on strikers. The admissions of Lord Gladstone and the statute-book of Natal provide all the justification that is necessary. It is unfortunately true that the Government of India in the past agreed to the use of Indian Indentured Labour in Natal, under conditions resembling slavery, and that it was pressed into agreeing to the imposition of a tax which has been almost universally described as one of an iniquitous character, and indirectly spelling slavery to those who cannot afford to pay it. But this does not absolve the Union Government from the reproach of passing and using in all their harshness laws which are a blot on the name of a civilised state, and which are not ill-described as atrocious. What were the methods admittedly adopted by the Natal authorities to suppress the strike? Men, who refused to work,—an action which does not imply moral turpitude and is not made a criminal offence in any civilised state,—were sent to jail wholesale, the mines in which they were employed were turned into jails, the mine officials were made jailers, and their workmen were sent back to the mines to work under conditions, which involved flogging for breaches of the jail rules, such as refusal of the allotted task, and shooting if they attempted to escape. Whether they were flogged or not, whether they were shot or not, remains to be seen. The fact remains that the Government presented the Natal mine owners, with forced labour under conditions, as Mr. Gokhale said, "resembling the worst horrors of slavery." These are things to which the description of "barbarous" and "atrocious" justly apply. They may have been within the law, but a law may be barbarous and it may be atrocious, as the law, under which this was done, is. These are the things which have helped to deepen the tense indignation of Indians in this country, and people who would pretend that they do not justify reprobation, and would belittle or ignore the feeling that they have aroused, are doing an ill-service to the Empire.

THE FUTURE OF MONGOLIA.

Till the full text of Mr. Maurice Gull's lecture before the Central Asian Society on Wednesday reaches us, it is impossible to say on what precise grounds he has based his statement that Russia is aiming at making Northern Mongolia a sphere for her special interests, although in a general way Mr. Gull's estimate of Russian policy in that region may be accepted as substantially correct. Russia's traditional policy in Asia has been notoriously one of expansion, and she has never failed to consolidate her position in every inch of territory she has managed to obtain, either by force or diplomacy. It is true she has had reverses and rebuffs, as in Manchuria and Persia, for instance. The Japanese prevented her from occupying the former, while in Persia the Anglo-Russian Convention has succeeded in considerably checking her schemes of aggrandisement. In regard to the Russo-Chinese Treaty, which was signed on November 5th, China recognised the autonomy of Outer Mongolia and agreed to maintain no troops or officials there except a representative at Urga with an escort and agents. Russia, on the other hand, recognised China's suzerainty and agreed not to maintain troops except consular guards, and agreed not to interfere in the administration, while both agreed to refrain from colonisation. All this, no doubt, looks well on paper, but when it is considered that several important points have been left for further discussion, such as the defining of boundaries and the delimitation of the actual frontier, it will be at once apparent that the possibility of future trouble has by no means diminished. Another important factor in the present situation is the loan of two million roubles granted to Mongolia in September last, secured on certain revenues in the Kobdo district. Again, it ought to be remembered that the agreement between Russia and China referred to is nothing more than a corollary to the Convention of Urga, by which the Mongolian authorities practically placed themselves in the hands of Russia, while being flattered by Russia's seemingly sincere recognition of Mongolia's independence. That the Mongols are not altogether blind to the mistake of the Convention is illustrated by Mr. Gull's statement that in certain quarters there is a disposition to welcome a British consul and British mining experts and wool manufacturers which would, it is hoped, tend to check the entire trade of the country being monopolised by the Russians. Some time ago Dr. E. J. Dillon drew attention in the "Daily Telegraph" to the fact that the Urga Convention, which first established the antonomy of Mongolia, was not even alluded to in the draft of the Treaty between Russia and China. The whole subject of Mongol autonomy was treated as though it were ground broken for the first time,—a proceeding which is not wanting in significance. For the moment, however, Russian diplomacy has triumphed, China has given way, and Mongolia has achieved a kind of autonomy; but, as Mr. Gull foreshadows, the gradual absorption of Mongolia by her powerful northern neighbour is only a question of time, especially as no effective opposition can be expected from China for many years to come.

DAY BY DAY.

French Finance.

The principal feature of the new French Cabinet's policy is, of course, the Three Years' Military Service Act, which they have, as stated by Reuter to-day, decided to enforce; and it is presumed that the fifty-million loan alluded to in Reuter's message is for the purposes of this Act. It will be remembered that while the Three Years' Bill was before Parliament the soldiers of several French garrisons demonstrated against it. Then several labour leaders were arrested on the pretext of inciting the soldiers, but it was found they had nothing to do with the movement. The vital question at the present moment is that of finance, and the forthcoming debate on the proposed income-tax and "other democratic taxes" is likely to have a tremendous effect on the money markets of the world, especially London. A week ago our Financial correspondent in London drew pointed attention to the fifty-million loan referred to in Reuter's telegram, as the largest issue made by France since the invitation to pay off the war indemnity of two hundred millions to Germany. Our correspondent further spoke of the Balkan loans on the Paris Bourse. According to him, Servia is likely to get her ten millions but not immediately; Greece and Turkey will also have to wait, while as for Bulgaria it is a question whether the Government will sanction any loan at all.

Bombay-Poona Telephone Connection.

The Postmaster-General, Bombay, notifies that the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is prepared to move Government to establish a trunk-telephone connection from Bombay to Poona, provided that seventy-five private subscribers are secured for the Poona exchange. At present there are only ten private connections, and it will be necessary to obtain sixty-five more subscribers before the proposal becomes an accomplished fact. Each subscriber will be required to pay a rent of Rs. 150 per annum if his residence happens to be within a two-mile radius of the Poona exchange and an additional Rs. 20 for every half a mile beyond the radius. A fee of 12 annas will have to be paid by subscribers for each trunk call. The proposal should find special favour with commercial and racing men in Bombay who require a speedy means of communication with the hot weather Capital.

The Sins of Reporters.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Development Committee the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, preferred a complaint against newspaper reporters, charging them with all sorts of sins, of omission and commission, of not reporting him fully and of having put words into his mouth which, he declared, he had never uttered. And the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta cordially supported the complainant in his indictment of reporters. The Chairman remarked that he had himself been very often the victim of bad reporting and Sir Pherozeshah blandly remarked that it was no new experience at all. The reporters had of course to listen to all this without any protest as they had no *locus standi* to address the Committee. They are in fact, however, sometimes more sinned against than sinning.

Bad Accoustic Properties.

The accoustic properties of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill's office room, where the Committee is holding its meetings, are anything but perfect, but when added to that, most of the Commissioners and almost all the witnesses will not speak above almost a whisper. It is rather unfair to put all the blame on the reporters in the manner in which Mr. Orr did yesterday. The official reporters are given comfortable places at the same table as the Commissioners, while the newspaper reporters are segregated some distance away from the sacred circle, and, to crown all, the witness' back is turned upon them and the examination is conducted as a sort of family *tete-a-tete*. If the Chairman had only continued the practice of telling Commissioners and witnesses to speak up, the Hon. Mr. Orr would have had no cause for complaint. Under present conditions the sharpest-eared reporter in the world would not be able to give a clear report of the Committee's proceedings.

Baptist Church Sale of Work.

This afternoon at 5 p.m., Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will open the sale of work at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, on behalf of the debt remaining on the building of the new Baptist Church at Colaba. The new church was opened about two years ago by Sir Henry Procter, who also laid the foundation-stone of the building. For forty years the Church had a useful life in Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, at the time when Byculla was a large European residential district, but in recent years there has been a large migration from the district, and it was needful for the Baptists to move with the times and hence the erection of the present excellent building in Colaba in a district that has a large future before it, especially in view of the removal at an early date of the cotton bunder, when there is sure to be a large increase in the European residential dwellings, not to speak of the possible reclamation in the Back Bay at Colaba.

Building Debt.

The last balance sheet of the Church shows that after a total expense of Rs. 1,31,008 necessitated by the purchase of site, erection of new building and all incidental expenses, there is still a deficit of about Rs. 26,500, and it is towards this deficit the Sale is being opened by her Excellency this afternoon, and by Mrs. H. Stanley Reed to-morrow afternoon at the same hour. An attractive Sale of Work programme has been prepared and a notable feature includes half-hour concerts that will be given by several well-known vocalists in Bombay in the gymnasium adjoining the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The congregations that assemble week by week under the ministry of the Rev. H. E. Barrell have proved the wisdom of the Church in the selection of the site at Colaba, and it is a feature not unworthy of notice that three of the Free Churches in Bombay have recalled to their respective pastorates ministers who were all at work twenty years ago in this city, viz., the Rev. R. M. Gray, of the United Free Church of Scotland, the Rev. W. H. Stephens of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Byculla, and the present minister of the Baptist Church, all of whom after absence extending over several years are again busily engaged in work in this city.

Lord Clive's Statue.

The statue of Lord Clive, a replica of one already erected in London, which has been placed on the south verandah of Belvedere, is to be unveiled on Tuesday next by Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orisa. Sir Charles Bayley is, of course a grandson of William Butterworth Bayley, who was connected with the family of Clive and who acted as Governor-General from March to July 1828. The statue is only placed temporarily, together with the other Victoria Memorial exhibits at Belvedere. When the Memorial is completed it will have an honourable station in the beautiful grounds that are to surround that institution.

Health in the City.

The mortality returns of the City of Bombay for the week ending 6th December show that in all 525 deaths were reported during the week, as compared with 545 in the week previous and 597 in the week ending 7th December 1912. The death-rate in the week under notice was 27.87, as against 28.93 of last week and 31.69 of the corresponding week of 1912. As five of the deaths reported during the week were among recent arrivals from the mofussil, the total mortality is reduced to 520, giving a death-rate of 27.60. The total number of births registered was 451, as compared with 434 in the week previous. Plague accounted for 4 deaths during the week, measles 6, fevers 57, diarrhœa 41, dysentery 14, cholera *nil*, small-pox 3, debility and old age 87, diseases of the respiratory system 190, premature births 5, accidents and violence 5. There were also 29 still-births. From the point of view of age, 140 died under 1 year, 53 were from 1 to 5 years old and 332 above five years. Among the dead were 18 Jains, 12 Brahmins, 2 Lingayats, 8 Bhatias, 347 Hindus of other castes, 96 Mussalmans, 10 Parsis, 2 Jews, 24 Native Christians, 2 Eurasians, 3 Europeans, and 1 Negro.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

ACTION BY UNION GOVERNMENT.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PRETORIA, Dec. 10.

The Government has decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of Natal Indians.

CONSTITUTION OF ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Commission appointed to enquire into Indian grievances will consist of Sir William Solomon, Mr. Esselen, K.C., and Colonel Wylie, of Natal.

Sir William Solomon has been Senior Puisne Judge in the Transvaal since 1908.

Colonel Wylie commands the Durban Light Infantry, and is a member of the Executive Council Natal. He is a solicitor and has held various appointments in the Supreme Court.

NEWS WELL RECEIVED IN DELHI.

MR. GOKHALE'S RESOLUTION LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The news of the appointment of a committee to enquire into the grievances in South Africa has been well received. In informed circles, the possibility of such a course has been discussed and anticipated.

The composition of the committee is not known and Government is reticent, but it is expected both the Imperial Colonial and Indian interests will be fully represented. Hope is also expressed that leaders in India will use their good offices for the suspension of passive resistance, though it is fully recognised that the task is undoubtedly difficult with Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi in prison.

Mr. Ghandi is the leader of the Indian movement in South Africa, and he is in the best position to facilitate the work of enenquiry.

The appointment of the commission of enquiry may necessitate a further postponement of Mr. Gokhale's resolution on South Africa for which it was decided to allow an early date for discussions in the Imperial Legislative Council. The date is tentatively fixed for 8th January and it is hoped that His Excellency the Viceroy will preside.

The decision of the Union Government however may lead to another postponement.

TREATMENT OF STRIKERS

"RUSSIAN METHODS ADOPTED."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram jointly from the Natal Indian Association and Mr. West, dated Durban, 9th instant:—

General Lukin absolutely refuses to allow the Association representative to be present at the time of distributing rations, even though not a word is spoken to the people except through the Police interpreter.

If the police do not inform the Association we have no means of knowing for certain if the people are starving. Estates are practically gaols, without being proclaimed and it is quite clear that there is something serious to conceal. Search warrant issued, Association papers taken, Russian methods adopted, Durban. Prevent prisoners being interviewed even by Solicitors. Strikers going togaol daily, one hundred and fifty to-day.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAMS' MESSAGE.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, has received an acknowledgment from Mr. S. H. Slater, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, that the substance of his telegram of the 28th ultimo regarding the treatment of Indians in South Africa has been communicated to the Secretary of State for India.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 11

The Transvaal gold output for November amounted to £2,860,788, compared with £3,216,905 in 1912.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 11.

The match between the M. C. C. and Natal was drawn.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The death is announced of the dramatist Stanley Houghton.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 25,973-5-0.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Wedows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	25,717	13	0
Mr. J. K. Tarachand	100	0	0
Mr. C. H. Vora	40	0	0
"Indian part"	25	0	0
A Mahomedan Family (second instalment)	22	0	0
Dr. Sanzgiri	10	0	0
A Hindu	5	0	0
Dr. A. Mohanlal	4	0	0
Mr. M. Hormasji	2	0	0
V. A. L. M.	2	0	0
Mr. V. B. Behre	1	0	0
Mr. S. R. Mangalvedhekar	1	0	0
Collected by Messrs. Luttonjee Jeevandass and Co.'s staff.			
Mr. S. P. Luttonjee	25	0	0
Mr. A. M. Master	3	0	0
Mr. H. M. Amik	2	0	0
Mr. A. Jagannath	1	0	0
Mr. P. M. Master	2	0	0
Mr. P. R. Bhojane	5	0	0
"A Friend"	0	8	0
Mr. A. Atmaram	1	0	0
Mr. N. Balkrishna	0	8	0
Mr. Ben D'Souza	0	8	0
Mr. Odhavjee	0	8	0
Mr. Dhulabjee	0	8	0
Mr. M. M Kopti	2	0	0
Total Rs.	25,973	5	0

A PATRIOTIC OFFER.

Mr. Jehangir M. Cooper, of Patel Mansions, Slater Road, wishes us to announce that he is willing to offer the sale-proceeds of the sale of 80 copies of Mr. Joseph J. Doke's "Life of Mr. M. K. Gandhi," towards the South African Indian Fund. The late Mr. Doke was a life-long friend of Mr. Gandhi and sympathiser with the South African Indians in their struggle for justice. His biography is the standard work we possess of the life ideals, and doings of the South African Indians' leader. The picture the biographer draws of the hero and his struggles and privations is one that must stir the heart of every reader. The value of the biography is enhanced by a valuable introduction from the pen of Lord Ampthill, that great and genuine friend and sympathiser of South African Indians. Mr. Cooper's offer is a most patriotic one and it may be hoped that the 80 copies of Mr. Gandhi's biography which he has placed in our hands will not want purchasers. The work is priced at only Re 1-14 and can be had at the office of The "Bombay Chronicle."

MEXICAN INSURGENTS ON THE ATTACK.

REFUGEES BEING EMBARKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

According to the latest despatches from Mexico, insurgents are vigorously attacking Tampico, and hard fighting has been going on since last night.

The Liner Kronprinzessin-Cecilie has already embarked refugees. The American Admiral Fletcher is prepared to take refugees on his vessels and land marines if advisable.

REFUGEES SUCCUMB IN DESERT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Over a hundred of refugees from Chihuahua have succumbed to hunger and thirst in the desert, and the bullets of the rebels. Two Federal generals have arrived at Orinaga in a state of collapse.

SHOOTING INCIDENT OUTSIDE RAND CLUB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Sir Lionel Phillips was shot outside the Rand Club, to-day, being wounded in the hip and neck. His condition is not grave.

Sir Lionel Phillips is a partner in the firm of Wernher, Beit, & Co. London. He has been identified with the gold industry in the Transvaal, and was one of the four Uitlanders condemned to death by Judge Gregorowski and subsequently released.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN LITERATURE AT OXFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Professor Clark, the University reader in Latin, has been appointed to succeed Professor Robinson Ellis, at Oxford.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

COST OF GERMAN PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec. 10.

The motion to include half a million marks in the estimates as the first contribution to the cost of German participation in the San Francisco Exhibition has been introduced and referred to the Budget Committee.

NOISY SCENES IN REICHSRATH.

HOOTING OF MOTOR HORNS.

HOUSE ADJOURNED AFTER AN HOUR'S UPROAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Dec. 10.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day the Ruthenians moved an adjournment accusing the Government of indifference towards electoral reform.

The Premier asked the House to reject the motion, whereupon an indescribable uproar ensued which lasted an hour. Whistles were blown, desk lids were banged while the ringing of electric bells and hooting of motor horns added to the din.

The House adjourned so that the leaders might confer.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

A SECOND DREADNOUGHT DIVISION URGENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Dec. 11.

Addressing Hungarian Delegations, Count Tisza announced that Government would probably submit a new shipbuilding programme to the next Delegates, as after the first dreadnought division was built the question of building a second would become urgent.

GERMAN OFFICERS AND TURKISH ARMY.

FORMAL ENQUIRY BY ENTENTE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Reuter learns that the Triple Entente has agreed formally to enquire at Constantinople if it is true that the command of the First Turkish Army Corps at Constantinople has been given to German officers, and how far the step will affect the situation in Constantinople.

Russo-German conversations in this connection at Berlin have been most friendly. Germay was aware of the intention to make such enquiry.

General Limat von Sanders, with ten other German officers left Berlin for Constantinople two days ago, General Sanders having been appointed to the command of the First Turkish Army Corps at Constantinople. The appointment evoked very strong objections on the part of Russia and France, on the ground that it tends to overshadow the influence of the Ambassadors and gives Germany a peculiar advantage at Constantinople.

NEWEST GERMAN BATTLESHIPS.

CRUISE TO W. AFRICA AND S. AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WILHELMSHAVEN, Dec. 10.

Two of the newest German battleships Kaiser and Koenig Albert, with the small cruiser Strasburg, have started on their four months' cruise to West Africa and South America.

Reuter wiring on November 7, said that much interest had been aroused by the proposed cruise of these battleships to West Africa and South America to show the German Flag there. Reuter added:—"German alarmists point out that two of the finest battleships are thus withdrawn from the North Sea. Others, however, see in this step proof of better relations between Germany and England and a consequent rebuff in the Parliamentary elections to the Radical *bloc*."

BRITISH NAVAL MISHAP.

A SUBMARINE FOUNDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Submarine C 14 foundered to-day twenty miles from Plymouth. All on board were saved.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

C. 14 was entering the harbour with a flotilla when a Government hopper collided with it. The pumps were unable to stem the rush of water and the crew were ordered on the deck. The discipline was perfect. Signals were made for assistance and the crew were taken off in coastguard boats.

GROUNDED ITALIAN CRUISER.

SAN GIORGIO REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Italian cruiser San Giorgio has been refloated under her own steam amid the cheers of spectators and crew.

Previous messages dated November 22 and 23 stated that the cruiser was grounded as she was leaving the Straits of Messina. Fifty feet of her bows were touching the land. Five warships were standing by to render her assistance.

It was subsequently reported she was not in a dangerous position and that she was being lightened with a view to refloat her.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

REPORT NOT TO BE OUT EARLY.

SIR SHAPURJI'S RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Secretary of the Currency Commission, interviewed by Reuter's representative, contradicts the statement made on the 8th instant to the effect that the report will be published immediately after December 17th.

He says the Commission will meet on the 17th, 18th and 19th instants to consider the lines of the report, and that there must be a considerable interval before its publication.

Sir Shapurji Broacha will return to Bombay by the P. and O. Arabia, leaving Marseilles on the 26th instant, but he will be kept in touch with the decisions of his colleagues.

AMMUNITION FOR ULSTER.

LARGE QUANTITIES SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Customs authorities at Fleetwood have seized large quantities of ammunition consigned to Ulster. The passengers arriving at Irish ports are much delayed by the searching of the luggage.

Speaking at Bristol, Mr. Hobhouse said there had undoubtedly been very considerable importation of arms and ammunition into Ulster, and the prohibition of importation had been issued none too soon.

GOVERNMENT AND LABOURITES

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Labourites are organising to contest Mr. Lloyd George's and other Welsh seats at the General Election.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNERS.

AWARD TO U. S. EX-SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 10.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1912 has been conferred on Mr. Elihu Root and that for 1913 on M. Henri Lafontaine, Belgium.

Hon. Elihu Root, who is in his sixty-ninth year, has been United States Secretary of State in the Second Roosevelt administration, having previously been Secretary of War in the first administration. He is a man of fine character and was recognised as a brilliant administrator. In 1906 he made a memorable visit to the South American Republics and in the following year visited Mexico. He attended the Hague arbitration as to Nefoundland fisheries in 1910 as Senior Consul for the United States. He has been Senator for New York since 1909.

PRESENTATION OF NOBEL PRIZES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11.

The King presented the Nobel prizes today. Mr. Clive, the British Charge d'Affaires, received the prize on behalf of Rabindranath Tagore.

P. AND O. MEETING.

SIR T. SUTHERLAND ON OFFICERS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, presiding at the P. and O. meeting, said that the accounts were the best since the South African transport work.

Referring to what he called the ugly subject of the officers' strike, he said he could not recall a single case of an officer leaving the service in order to better his position in another steamship company. After giving details of the conditions of pay in the P. and O., he said that when officers and gentlemen adopted Trade Unionist tactics and left their ships at the busiest period of the year they had entered on a new age. He admitted that officers had some reason to complain of slowness of promotion, but this was now being removed by retiring commanders and chief engineers at an earlier age. The Company recognised the necessity of dealing with the strike in a conciliatory way. The settlement would cost a considerable sum annually, but the imperative obligation of the mail service left no option except to end an impossible situation.

He mentioned that the new Cape-Australian service had done exceptionally well.

NORTH MONGOLIA.

VISITOR ON RUSSIAN AIMS.

BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Lecturing before the Central Asian Society on his visit to Urga, Mr. Maurice Gull said Russia was aiming at making the north of Mongolia not a buffer state but a sphere for her special interests, where she could in the course of time says "Hands Off" to everybody else, doing so with the knowledge and support of Japan.

In certain native quarters in Urga the desire to retrieve the mistake of the Convention would lead them to welcome a British Consul and British mining experts and wool manufacturers.

The Hutukhtu is strongly pro-Russian, and it is to be feared that any reaction following his death would come too late.

The Russo-Chinese Agreement regarding Mongolia was signed on November 5. China recognised the autonomy of Outer Mongolia and agreed to maintain no troops or officials there except a representative at Urga with escort and agents. Russia recognised China's suzerainty and agreed not to maintain troops except consular guards. She promised not to interfere in the administration. Both agreed to refrain from colonisation. China accepted Russia's good offices for the establishment of her relations with Outer Mongolia conformably with the above lines.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has started for Gibraltar.

BOMB ATTEMPTED ON APPROVER

ECHO OF THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

On Tuesday night a bomb was thrown at Abdur Rahaman, the approver in the Midnapur Conspiracy Case. The "Englishman" publishes the following account of the attempted outrage "The proceedings in connection with the Mohurrum at Midnapore on Tuesday night were marred by an attempted bomb outrage. The bomb was thrown during the procession and it is supposed that the intended victim was Abdur Rahaman who recently figured in what is known as the Midnapore case. Fortunately the bomb did not explode and it was immediately picked up and put in water. It now awaits inspection by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. The bomb evidently belongs to the same class as that used with such deadly effect at Delhi and is similar in make to other bombs which have from time to time been seized. The incident caused some commotion at the time and steps were immediately taken by the police who are actively engaged on the case but upto now no arrests have been made. Abdur Rahaman, it will be remembered, was the victim of a similar outrage about this time last year. A bomb was then exploded by his house blowing in the outside wall and his daughter who was in the room had a miraculous escape."

SEDITIOUS LEAFLETS.

CIRCULATION IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Seditious leaflets have been distributed and posted in Calcutta, Dacca, Naraingang, Comilla, Faridpur and other places in Eastern Bengal. It is printed in English and begins with "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached. The Ferringhees should be driven out of India and no extremist should attend the Karachi Congress." The printed letters over the signature of "Bande-Mataram" were received by almost all the pleaders of Faridpur. The letters bore the post mark of Goalundo and the contents were in English. The writer also says that all their actions had been successful whereas all the undertakings of the Maharatas and the extremists proved failures. The specific successful incidents are cited as the Delhi outrage, the Mymensingh and College Square incidents. The police are making vigorous inquiries. Several houses have been searched and no arrests have been yet made.

NEW FRENCH CABINET'S POLICY.

DEMOCRATIC TAXES TO BE IMPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 11.

The new Cabinet will announce its policy to-day.

The policy does not mention the fifty million loan, but promises an early debate at which measures to meet the situation will be announced, including an income-tax and other democratic taxes. The Cabinet intends loyally to enforce three years' military service. The Cabinet is of opinion that the question of electoral reform, on which the Chamber and the Senate disagree, ought to be decided by the country at the approaching elections.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN SOFIA.

GOVERNMENT IN A MINORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 11.

The general elections in Sofia, held for the first time under proportional representation, have produced surprising results. The great increase in Socialists and Agrarians has placed the Government in a minority, and the Russophile party is almost obliterated. The Ministry will endeavour to carry on with the help of other groups.

THE 'VARSITY MATCH.

BOMBAY V. MADRAS.

MADRAS TAKE THE WICKET.

A BAD START MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

The long looked forward inter-University match came off to-day on the ground of the Madras Cricket Club at Chepauk which had been placed at the disposal of the local University by members of the Club. The great interest which was centred in the match was evidenced by the vast throng of spectators, consisting chiefly of the school and college going population, which gathered round the grounds to witness it.

It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the comparative strength of the teams but it is generally believed that Bombay is a stronger eleven in both departments of the game. The teams being drafted from the present college stduents, the Madras eleven is the best possible selection that could be made under the circumstances. The visitors and two professorrs who came in charge of them are guests of the Madras University.

The committee responsible for the selection of the Madras team was composed of Captain Bradfield and Mr. V. C. Old, Mr. Vasu and Mr. Venkataramanjalu the skipper of the local eleven, while Mr. Green, the Honorary Secretary had charge of the arrangements which left nothing to be desired. Two tents had been pitched to the east of the pavilion for the accomodation of the teams and for the visitors, among whom we noticed Mr. James Short who has very generously offered a bat to the highest individual scorer in the teams.

Driver, who captained the Bombay team lost the toss and Vencataramanjulu elected to take the first tenancy of the wicket. Raghavan and Williams faced the attack of Joshi and Desai. Play commenced at 11-45 in fine weather, the wicket appeared to be in a fairly good condition though at times inclined to be a bit bumpy. Both batsmen, who were enthusiastically cheered as they went out, started in quite the right fashion, playing a defensive game, fifteen minutes of play yielded only five runs, four of which were scored by Raghavan. Just as Raghavan was getting set a lightening leg-break from Desai scattered his wickets (5-1-4). Vencataramanjulu filled the vacancy, whereupon Williams, who had only a couple of runs to his credit, returned a ball from Joshi into his hands, the board showing, (7-2-2). These two early reverses were rather disconcerting. The spectators applauded loudly when Swarna, the succeeding batsman, got Joshi away nicely to the square leg boundary, sending the first decade on the board after play had been fully half an hour in progress. The fielding of the visitors was very good. Another period of dull play followed, whereupon Swarna scored another boundary for the third time off Desai amid loud cheers. Following up this performance by hitting Joshi twice across the country for a boundary Swarna sent the second decade on the board but Joshi more than made amends, for, to the very next ball Swarna, who was shaping well and had contributed an invaluable 19, was unfortunately given out l.-b.-w. (29-3-19).

Anantaraman now partnered Venkatara-Manjulu who was playing a cautious game. The pace again slowed down, and at 34 Bombay tried their first change in bowling, putting Dadachanji on in place of Joshi. Anantaraman sent a loose ball from the new bowler away to the boundary. Very soon after this he gave a hot chance off Dadachanji to cover point which was not accepted. At 34 Morenas replaced Desai with the result that Anantaraman succumbed to a catch in slips by Deodhar. (44-4-9). D'Cruz joined Venkataramanjulu and the latter who was playing a very steady game enlivened the matter by cutting Morenas for a brace, sending half century up after an hour and quarter's play. Driver, the Bombay Skipper, now assumed charge of the leather, relieving Dadachanji. Just at this juncture a fast one from Morenas catching the edge of D'Cruz's bat skied the ball and he was nicely held by Driver. (53-5-2). Mr. Old and Professor Kale of Bombay were umpires.

Madras was dismissed for 84 runs.

POLITICAL DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

In connection with Gopalpur and Kawakuri political dacoities in Faridpur District, thirty-five arrest warrants have been issued by the Magistrate of Madaripur. Twenty-four youths have been already arrested. The accused will be placed before the Magistrate on the twenty-third instant.

R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

We are informed by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine that the steamer Hardinge, for Indian service referred to in Reuter's message dated London, Dec. 9, as having after a detention at Aden owing to a mishap to her machinery subsequently sailed for India, does not refer to the R. I. M. S. Hardinge, which has not been detained at Aden and has had no mishap to her machinery.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

BIG MEETING IN BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

A very largely attended meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Indian Specie Bank including the Thakore Sahebs of Morvi and Limbdi was held yesterday afternoon, when resolutions asking the Court to direct the liquidater to furnish them with the report regarding the affairs of the Bank and appointing a strong Committee to safeguard their interests were passed.

The meeting transacted the work on the Agenda paper in a most businesslike manner, and a very moderate tone was preserved throughout.

Reference in eulogistic terms was also made to the genius of the late Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya.

In response to a notice by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi convening a meeting of share-holders and depositors of the Indian Specie Bank, about 800 men assembled yesterday in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company to consider what steps should be taken to safeguard their own interests.

Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati opened the proceedings by moving the election of the Chairman. He said that the present circumstances were such and the interests were so very conflicting that it was absolutely essential to have a very independent person, a person who had no concern whatever either with the directors or the management of the Bank, and he therefore proposed the name of Mr. Ranchhordass V. Patwari, Dewan Saheb of Gondal, who attended the meeting in his capacity as a share-holder only, and he hoped that the name would be acceptable to all.

The proposition being duly seconded was carried.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said there was no doubt that there was a certain amount of conflict in the interests of the share-holders and the depositors but he asked them to forget these and consider this question as one of a national cause. This Bank, he said, was started with the object of promoting true swadeshi enterprise and it was their duty to keep it going. He deplored the fact that there was not one person in India to replace Chunilal, to whose genius he paid a glowing tribute and he further deplored the fact that immediately after Choonilal's death, a few hours after, it was thought necessary to shut the Bank's doors.

The chairman then referred to the statements made in various quarters regarding the true position of the Bank and said they ought to await the auditors' report before coming to any conclusion regarding the reconstruction of the Bank. He, however, thought that the Bank must have 95 lakhs worth of assets in the least and whatever might be said about Choonilal, this much was certain that he was not a dishonest person and that he did nothing to benefit himself.

The chairman then referred to the silver transactions and said they all knew that Choonilal was very fond of speculation and it might be that to earn large profits he might have started a bogus syndicate as he had very strongly believed that the Government of India would be forced to purchase silver. He (the chairman) was sure that had Choonilal earned a profit of fifty lakhs for the Bank, no one would have criticised the principle underlying it. However all that was a matter of speculation there and he wished that a true syndicate existed and that their names would be made known so as to enable them to recover the losses from these parties. Personally he was prepared to give a reward of Rs. 500 to any party who would trace the members of the syndicate.

EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT.

Mr. Lalji Naranji was then called upon to move the first resolution, which ran as follows: "That having regard to the wishes of a very large number of creditors and shareholders of The Indian Specie Bank Ld. that an endeavour should be made to reconstruct the Bank, in view of the nature of the securities held by it, this meeting authorises its Chairman to apply to the Honourable Judge in Chambers to furnish him with the report of the liquidator as regards the assets and liabilities of the Bank and the names and addresses of the creditors and shareholders of the Bank at the earliest possible opportunity before the 19th inst. when the petition for winding up is to be heard, in order to enable the shareholders and creditors to consider whether it is feasible to reconstruct the said Bank or not".

In support of his resolution, Mr. Lalji remarked that there could be no objection to the resolution, as it did harm to no one and he asked them to pass the proposition unanimously.

The proposition being duly seconded was carried unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey next moved the following resolution regarding the appointment of a committee:—

"That this meeting appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen to do all that may be necessary to safeguard the interests of the creditors and shareholders in the said liquidation and to carry out the resolutions passed at this meeting with power to frame rules for the conduct of their work:—

Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Jamaldass; Mr. Nrotam Morarji Goculdass; Mr. A. J. Billimoria; Mr. R. V. Patwari; Mr. Khaitsey Khaisey; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji; Mr. N. C. Kelkar; and Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey.

Mr. Balubhai T. Maniar, in seconding the resolution, paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Choonilal, when a shareholder shouted—"the speaker was introducing irrelivant matters," which gave rise to cries of "shame"—but the chairman quickly put a stop to it and the matter ended.

A gentleman then suggested that the name of Mr. Dinshah E. Wacha be included in the committee. The meeting accepted this suggestion most enthusiastically and amid cheers.

Mr. Kelkar next suggested the name of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji and the suggestion was agreed to.

The chairman said his name was unnecessarily put in the committee as he would not be in Bombay and would be able to do nothing. He was however, pressed to remain on the committee and he consented.

Several shareholders objected to the name of Mr. Hansraj Pragji on the ground that he was related to a director and the latter declined to serve on the committee and his name was dropped.

The proposition thus amended was carried.

A RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

The following proposition was next duly moved and seconded:—"That having regard to the nature of the securities and business of the said Bank, it is advisable that instead of one, two full-time liquidators be appointed, one of whom may be a Government Official whose services Government may be pleased to lend and the other, such person as the Committee appointed by the meeting may nominate."

Mr. A. J. Billimoria thought this resolution was very premature and would prejudice the Court. He believed it was more advisable to leave it to the committee.

The proposition was thereupon withdrawn.

ADJOURNMENT OF PETITION.

On the motion of Mr. Nanalal Prabhuram, the following proposition was carried:—"That the Chairman of the meeting be authorised to apply to the Court to adjourn the hearing of the petitions for winding up the Bank from the 19th instant, to some date in January 1914, in order to enable the committee to ascertain the views of the creditors and shareholders residing upcountry, as to the scheme for reconstruction and other matters."

DISPOSAL OF SECURITIES.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, the following resolution was also adopted:—"That pending the disposal of the petitions for winding up it is the unanimous wish of this meeting that the provisional liquidator may be directed by the Court not to dispose of any of the securities lying with the Bank."

This concluded the business before the meeting and a share-holder inquired who was to pay the costs of these proceedings.

The Chairman informed the meeting that Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Solicitor, had agreed to do the work gratis at present.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Dec. 11.

The provisional Official Liquidator of the Hindustan Bank Ltd. has submitted his report to the District Judge. He observes that the Bank which was started by Doulat Rai, brother of Harkishen Lall, was run on the lines of the People's Bank and that the bulk of its assets has been locked up in the concerns managed by Doulat Rai and in the advances made to Doulat Rai, other directors and ex-directors, friends and relations of Doulat Rai, a large part of which cannot be recovered. The failure of the Bank was due to the run made upon it by the panic created by the collapse of the People's Bank, but its ultimate stoppage was inevitable.

The liquidation matter comes up for hearing before the District Judge to-day, but an appeal has been filed to the Chief Court against the order appointing the provisional Official Liquidator.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

THE COMING PROGRAMME.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle".)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

All the members of the Public Services Commission are now in Calcutta. The Commission meets on Saturday next and will sit for nineteen days in Calcutta. It will sit until the 20th instant when there will be an adjournment until the 6th January. The Session will close on Friday, January 23rd.

During the Calcutta Session, witnesses representing various departments of the Behar, Bengal and Burma Governments will be examined. One hundred and thirteen witnesses will be examined. For the first fourteen days the full Commission will sit and two committees will sit for the remaining five days. The first five days will be devoted to recording evidence of witnesses representing the Education Department. Five days for examining witnesses representing Engineering, and four days for Medical witnesses.

Of the two committees section "A" will examine witnesses representing the Forest, Customs, Pilot, Agriculture and Finance Departments. Section "B" will examine witnesses representing the Postal, Telegraph, Survey Salt, Excise and Police departments. Lord Islington will preside over the full Commission after which he will preside over Section "A" while the Earl of Ronaldshay will preside over Section "B".

The witnesses include Mr. W. W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal; (December 17th); Dr. J. C. Bose, Indian Educational Service; and Dr. P. C. Roy, C.I.E., Provincial Educational Service (December 18th); Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Director of Public Instruction, Assam (December 19th); Mr. J. K. Finnimore, Chief Engineer, Bengal (December 20th); Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, and Mr. B. Heaton, Principal Civil Engineering College, Sibpur (January 6th); Col. C.R.R. Browne, Manager E.B.S. Railway (January 8th); Colonel G.F.A. Harris, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, and Lieut.-Col. L. Rogers I.M.S., (January 12th); Dr. Nilratan Sircar (January 13th); Dr. A. Caddy (January 16th); Mr. R.F.L. Whitty, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, (January 21st); Mr. R. B. Hughes Buller, Inspector-General of Police Bengal, (January 22nd); and Col. S. W. Burrard C.S.I., R.E., Surveyor General, Survey of India Department, (January 23rd). On January 21st three witnesses will give evidence on behalf of the Pilot Service.

The Commission sits in two committees from January 19th and closes the Session on January 23rd.

MOSLEM DEPUTATION.

MINISTER'S REFUSAL OF INTERVIEWS.

STRONG CRITICISM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

In view of the approaching return to India of Messrs. Wazir Hussan and Mahomed Ali by the mail of the 22nd, the Young Moslems of Delhi are arranging to give them a reception and present them with an address of welcome.

In an article in the daily "Hamdard" Nawab Viqarul Mulk criticises the impolitic refusal of the British Ministers to grant interviews to Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Wazir Hassan.

He says there may be some temporary expediency behind this refusal, but the reasor given seem flimsy and inconsequential.

The Secretary of State almost implies in his letter that the members of the Moslem deputation are not true representatives of Mussalmans. This is a baseless implication and could be explained only by the hypothesis that the British Ministers cared to hear nothing except such reports as they received from the officials on the spot in India. If they had kept themselves in touch with Indian opinion by a close study of the Indian press they would not have denied the representative character of men who enjoy the complete trust and confidence of their community.

Another plea urged is that the members of the deputation had some difference of standpoint with a section of their community. This section, if it exists at all, is insignificant and comprises only such persons as had assembled in Delhi on the 1st October.

Against this section our representatives have a much stronger position, and ninety per cent. of the men of light and leading amongst the Mussalmans are thoroughly in accord with them.

It would not be surprising if the personality of Mr. Amir Ali has been a factor in shaping the policy of the British Ministers. If so, the Ministers identified themselves with a party and an individual, which is inconsistent with their position as responsible Ministers of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

RESOLUTION REGARDING PRESS ACT

It is understood that a resolution dealing with the Press Act will come up for discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council early next month, Mr. S. N. Banerjee will take it up, but the text is not yet available.

Delhi had again light showers, just enough to lay down the dust, but it did not entend into the interior.

RUPTURED SPLEEN CASE.

HIGH COURT REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin passed the following order in an application made on behalf of the Bengal Government for the enhancement of the sentence in the case of Emperor versus Robert O'Brien of the Alexandra Jute Mill:—

Having regard to the findings of the learned magistrate we are of opinion that he exercised his judicial discretion properly in this case. He is right in laying down that the offence did not infringe any particular moral turpitude, and that in such a case, where a blowstruck in anger, results in accidental death from a disease of which the accused could have no knowledge previously, that the case must be treated as one under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. That being so the fine of Rs. 150 for a single blow, be it a kick or a blow of the fist would appear under ordinary circumstances to be a severe enough sentence in this case. It appears to us that the fine is still more appropriate inasmuch as the unfortunate widow is being allowed to receive the whole of the Rs. 150, whereas, if we were to exercise our powers in enhancing the sentence, the young man, new to this country, a complete stranger, would be ruined at the outset of his career by being put into jail, and the unfortunate woman would get nothing. We do not for a moment condone in any way the act of violence which this young man was led to commit, and we hope that this will be a warning to him for the rest of his life, for any further act of violence would undoubtedly in his case be attended with the most serious consequences. But we cannot see that there is any reason for treating this unfortunate first offence in any different way to what it would ordinarily be treated in our courts. After giving the matter our best consideration we must decline to interfere in the matter.

This case formed the subject of interpellation at the last sitting of the Bengal Council. The accused, an assistant in Alexandra Jute Mill, one day found Rash Behari Neogi, a mistry employed in the same mill sleeping on his bed. Accused gave a kick to Rash Behari from the effects of which the latter died. Medical evidence showed that deceased died of rupture of spleen which was three times its ordinary weight. On those facts the Subdivisional Magistrate of Barrackpore convicted the accused of simple hurt and fined him Rupees one hundred and fifty. The whole amount was directed to be paid to the widow of the deceased.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One death from plague and one attack of cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. There were no cases of small-pox reported during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 79, as compared with 92 of the corresponding period of 1912 and 85 of 1911. Sixteen out of a total of 1965 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday, were found to be plague-infected, ten of these latter having been caught at Mandvi.

BOMBAY'S HOUSES.

MR. ORR'S CONDEMNATION.

UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

NEW BYE-LAWS SUGGESTED.

The Bombay Development Committee resumed its sittings at the Secretariat, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presiding. The Commissioners present were:—The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott; Mr. Kissan, and Mr. Wittet.

Mr. Mackison, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, examined by the Chairman said that he did not agree with Dr. Turner's opinion that the proposal to deal with the Love Grove nuisance, although it might make Worli and Mahalaxmi more healthy, would not remove the nuisance. Mahalaxmi and Worli would be good residential quarters. The improvements would remove the sewage three-quarters of a mile into the sea. At present it was carried out about 300 yards. The new station was removed about 4,000 feet from the present one and about 2,000 feet further up from the present point. He was of opinion that even if it was found that the nuisance continued at the pumping station, it could be remedied to an extent that it would not deter people from passing that way. The attempt to remove the sewage, he felt, would be successful. He did not agree that the proposal to remove the sewage would carry it up north through a residential section. There was a proposal to drain the whole of Mahim and other sections north of Worli with a separate pumping station. The new pumping station at Worli would be ready in 1915. He did not think in the event of Mahim and Worli foreshores becoming suitable residential sections, the communications at present projected would be sufficient. He did not think the people would settle further than Worli, as the shore was bare rock and if built on it would be necessary to import soil. It would be necessary to have a foreshore road from Love Grove. He thought it would be necessary to widen the road from the Villard to Mahim. The middle classes would resort to that part, but he did not think the wealthy classes would do so in any number. It would be necessary to widen the road to 80 feet. In reply to a further question the witness said that he did not think the Mahim foreshore would attract the wealthy classes. He felt it was already largely occupied and that there was not as much land to be built on as was generally thought. Those people who would settle down there would be those spending from 600 to 700 rupees per month. He did think that the improved communications suggested would improve the migration to those parts. He thought the wealthy classes would remain as at present in Malabar Hill, the Fort, etc., and that if there was a reclamation they would move into it.

Asked if he considered that the contemplated improvements would make Mahim more attractive as a residential quarter, the witness said that the opening of the roads might mean that a fringe of better class houses might spring up. They would attract both classes, but the wealthy would largely use the road for going on to Salsette. On the other hand, he felt that it was a road already much required, by the present population. The primary purpose in advocating the main road, was to spread people over a large area, and the easy communications it would produce. The cost of the road he estimated at Rs. 1,86,000, exclusive of land belonging to the Municipality and the Improvement Trust. The witness then pointed out the main communications running from East to West.

QUESTION OF RECLAMATION.

The Chairmain explained that they were not actually discussing any reclamation scheme, but in view of what the witness had said in his written statement, he asked him if he was referring to any particular reclamation scheme. The witness explained that he was working on the original proposal, the one starting from Colaba, coming in to Cuffe Parade and ending at Marine Lines Station. He felt this would have its advantages. It would alter the temperature. It would eliminate the exposure of rocks and thus be of benefit to the city.

In reply to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, witness said that every part of the city would be thus benefited.

In reply to the Chairman with reference to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, he advocated an overhead electric railway from Marine Lines to Wodehouse Bridge, which would give free access to the reclaimed land. Asked as to the relative advantages of the overhead railway and the proposal to tunnel with only the windows exposed, he felt that the latter would be better from an aesthetic point of view, but would necessitate a large pumping establishment during heavy rains.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta requested permission to ask the witness one question, reserving his further examination for the future. The witness, asked as to whether he had considered the economic efforts of all the beautiful improvements he had suggested, on the people, on the poor classes, on the Municipality and on the city, said he considered all the main roads as actually required, as the people needed the services of the roads, but he did not favour the set back policy. Continuing, witness said that the unoccupied parts were the province of the Municipality and the occupied of the Trust. He was aware that the Improvement Trust Act had been recently amended by putting on diversified schemes. He thought it was good, but thought it should apply to the building on streets. He thought it was the function of the Municipality to take over unoccupied land.

Sir Pherozeshah:—Don't you consider that the Improvement Trust is a department of Municipal work for the development of the city?

The witness:—In a way it is.

SCANDALOUSLY U. H. H.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, whose examination had been left unfinished on a previous occasion, was further examined yesterday.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked the witness if he adhered to his opinion that owners of houses who had built upon their land according to bye-laws prescribed by the Legislature or framed by the Municipality should be penalised.

Mr. Orr said there were rooms which were scandalously unfit for human habitation. His point was that if in an area a large number of people were rendered homeless, the Municipality should come forward and help owners to make alterations necessary to accommodate the people. He advocated compensation in these cases.

Sir Pherozeshah said he did not wish it to be understood that he did not want the improvements. The question was only one of methods and liabilities.

The witness said if the Municipality bore a certain part of the cost of the improvements it would be feasible for a great number of rooms to be made habitable.

Sir Pherozeshah said he was doubtful about the methods of compensation. And why should owners of houses suffer for having built under bye-laws sanctioned by Government?

Mr. Orr said he wanted a modification of the bye-laws because if they had new bye-laws as suggested by him it would reduce the cost of improvement schemes by one-tenth. They could then improve a large area at a comparatively little cost. It was hopeless to deal with big areas under the old bye-laws. Even in England it had been found too costly to do so, and it would be utterly so in a city like Bombay.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola asked the witness if he could give figures of the total loss sustained by the Improvement Trust in their Improvement and Street schemes respectively. This was he added a most important question affecting the future development of the city.

The witness said it would be impossible to distinguish between the two.

Sir Ebrahim remarked the thing was that the Trust had spent almost the whole of its resources on communication schemes.

The witness said he could give the figures of the cost of the several schemes.

Sir Ebrahim asked if it was not a fact that the Trust had undertaken only four Improvement schemes as such.

The witness replied that there were several street schemes which were improvement schemes at the same time. He instanced the Princess Street and Sandhurst Road which though considered as Street schemes had driven roads through and opened up some very congested areas.

A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Sir Pherozeshah asked if the fifty lakhs granted by Government had been devoted to Improvement schemes instead of to the Eastern Avenue the Trust could have improved a great many congested areas.

The witness agreed that that would have been the case. He further agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that the Improvement Trust Act had made a difference between Street and Improvement schemes. In regard to the lattter the Trust was bound to carry them out on representation. As regards the Street schemes it was left entirely to the Trusts discretion to take them up.

Sir Ebrahim: Under Government sanction?

Sir Pherozeshah: Oh, yes. My friend Mr. Wacha says that the Trust is a Government department (Laughter.)

Mr. Orr: And he also says that the Municipality too is a Government department.

Replying to Sir Ebrahim, the witness said it would be desirable to have small open grounds near by for children to play upon, but he would not have them at the cost of other things.

Questioned by the Chairman, the witness said as regarded the question of compensation, it was a measure of reform which would benefit posterity also and the cost to be formly the Municipality should therefore be met by the raising of loans.

The Committee adjourned till to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REVISED REGULATIONS REGARDING APPOINTMENTS IN INDIAN ARMY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned revised regulations, as under, governing regimental appointments in the Indian Army with effect from 9th November, 1913.

1. COMMANDANTS: All officers appointed to the command of Regiments or Battalions on or after the 9th Noyember, 1913, shall be limited to a tenure of 4 years. Commandants of Cavalry Regiments will be required to vacate their appointments on attaining the age of 50 years or on completion of 4 years tenure whichever shall happen first. They will be eligible on vacating for the benefits admissible under the army regulations, India, Volume 1, paragraph 163A. Commandants of Infantry Battalions will be required to vacate their appointments on attaining the age of 52 years or on completion of 4 years tenure whichever shall happen first.

2. OTHER OFFICERS: Officers of Cavalry units shall be ineligible for selection for appointment as Commandants after attaining the age of 48 years. Such officers may at their option elect for removal from the cadres of their units at any time between the ages of 48 and 50 years with the benefits admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume 1, paragraph 163A. Infantry officers shall cease to be eligible for selection for commands of Battalions after attaining the age of 50 years and many at their option elect removal from the cadres of their units at any time between the ages of of 50 and 52 years with the benefits admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume 1, paragraph 163A. The regulations will be amended in due course.

MEDAL GRANTS.

The Government of India sanction the following proposals of the grant of medals:—"Meritorious service" and for "Long service and good conduct" to corps of Sappers and Miners.

(1) An additional medal for meritorious service shall in future be allowed to these Corps, this extra medal being held by each corps in turn as vacancies occur. The number of medals for long service and good conduct shall be increased as under:—

(a) With gratuity to 9 annually, i.e., 3 for each corps.

(b) Without gratuity to 6 annually, i.e., 3 for each corps.

(2) The medals for railway and divisional signal companies will remain the same as authorised at present.

THE MOHURRUM RIOTS AT AGRA.

BRITISH TROOPS REQUISITIONED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The "Pinoneer's" Agra correspondent wires the following report of the Agra disturbances:—"The Mohurrum troubles began on Saturday. Tazias had passed a Hindu house, when some Mahomedans discovered that preparations were being made for a marriage procession. They began to cause troubles and a fight occurred, in which several were injured, one of whom has since died. On Monday uneasiness prevailed, and in the afternoon the Magistrate summoned a small body of British troops as a measure of precaution only. Scattered street fights occurred but the troops were not used for quelling disturbances.

Further trouble started on Tuesday owing to the unwillingness of Mahomedans to take their Tazias to the Karballa or burial ground. Rumours quickly spread that Hindus were attacking Mahomedans in various parts of the city. These had the effect of bringing the movement to a standstill and the "Tazias" were left in the street.

A long paused ensued, which only had the effect of further straining the relations between the parties, and culminated in some of the Tazias being pelted with stones in different localities. The assailantss made their attacks from the roofs of their houses. Numerous, though isolated, collisions also occurred between rival factions, in one of these, it is reported from Agra College, Mr. Cuthbertson Jones Principal, was unfortunately seriously injured by a brickbat and he has since had to have his left eye removed in hospital.

Early in the afternoon the trouble was so widespread that the situation was considered to be beyond the control of the police and it appeared advisable to the authorities to requisition the assistance of British troops to assist in patrolling the affected areas.

Prior to their arrival a serious collision occurred in which a Hindu shop-keeper was killed. The appearance of the British troops had an immediate and salutary effect, and no further outbreak occurred although excitement ran high. This state of affairs necessitated retention of the military patrols.

In addition to the local staff, the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector of Police of Range and several other gazetted Police officers are present in Agra, are taking an active part in the arrangements. No apprehension is felt as to the ability and resources of the authorities to cope with the situation which at the time of writing is serious. The authorities however are determined to carry the processions through to-morrow".

MOHURRUM RIOT IN BUDGE-BUDGE.

SEVERAL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

A serious collision between rival factions of Mahomedans is reported from Budge Budge. It appears that two groups celebrating the Mohurrum met when proceeding towards the Karbala and in the fight that ensued "lathies" were freely used, several persons being somewhat seriously wounded. When the police intervened the combatants joined hands and attacked the constables, five being seriously injured. Armed police were at once despatched to Budge Budge and an inquiry is now taking place.

MESSAGERIES MARITIME'S INDIAN SERVICE.

WITHDRAWAL FROM BOMBAY SERVICE UNLIKELY.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" recently wired to that journal:—"The cessation of the Messageries Maritime's Indian Service has been discussed by the directors in connection with the coming changes in the Australian Service. It is unlikely that any decision will be taken before the end of February. I am authoritatively informed that the Messageries Company is not contemplating withdrawing from the Bombay Service. There will be an alteration in the Company's services next year when the Company's steamers will cease running between Bombay and Australian."

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

NEW OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

All vacancies on the Imperial Legislative Council have been filled up. It is understood Mr. Diak will replace Mr. Fenton, Additional Member for the Punjab, Mr. Donald will replace Mr. Duncan Macpherson for Bengal and Mr. Cobb replaces Mr. Saunders for the United Provincie.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

SIR ARTHUR REID TO RETIRE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, retires from service next month, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kinsington succeeding him.

Mr. Justice Chevis becomes a Judge and Lieutenant-Colonel Beadon is promoted as first temporary Additional Judge.

Mr. H. S. Smith is appointed second temporary Additional Judge.

The Anglo-Indian Association of the Punjab and North West Frontier Province recently memorialised the Government praying that the pension of the members of the Domiciled Community be exempted from income tax. The Government has informed the Association that the suggestion cannot be entertained.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod).

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA v. NOORMAHOMED JINNAH.

This was a motion for the hearing of a rule nisi granted to the defendant for review of judgment delivered by his Lordship against the defendant on 21st July, 1913.

Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for the defendant in support of the rule nisi, of 8th October.

Mr. Jafferbhai appeared for the plaintiff to show cause against the rule.

The facts of the case are shortly as follows:—The plaintiff Bank had filed this suit against the defendant in order to recover a sum of Rs. 5,350-7-4 for which the defendant had passed a promissory note to the Bank. The defendant had raised various defences to this suit. The one defence was that Rs. 3,000 only were advanced to the defendant. The other defence was that there was not a complete transfer of the liability of the defendant on his signing a deed of assignment in favour of one Ibrahim Mahomed. The learned Judge (Macleod J.) decided both these issues against the defendant and made a decree for the plaintiff Bank.

On 8th October the defendant filed a petition for review of judgment before his Lordship, on the ground that he had discovered certain entries in the Bank's books of account; that these entries coupled with certain correspondence that passed between the plaintiff Bank and the head office at Lahore, conclusively proved that Rs. 3,000 only were advanced by the Bank and not Rs. 5,000 as alleged by the Bank. The entry in the books of account was that a sum of Rs. 2,000 had been credited in the name of the cashier of the Bank, just opposite the sum of Rs. 5,000 debited to the defendant. The defendant said that looking at both these entries it was clear that Rs. 3,000 only were due by him to the Bank. The plaintiff Bank said that that sum of Rs. 2,000 was credited in another name, because that particular sum was due by Ibrahim Mahomed who was an insolvent and in whose name therefore, no such entry could be made.

Mr. Jafferbhai, for the plaintiff Bank after reciting the facts of the case submitted that if his Lordship was inclined to grant review of judgment, that would be on the first issue only, viz., whether Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 3,000 were advanced. The application was also barred by time under Sec. 5 of the Limitation Act. Review could only be asked for on production of fresh evidence and the finding of an entry as to Rs. 2,000 credited in the cashier's name in the Bank's books of account was not fresh evidence. If the defendant said Rs. 2,000 were due to him in his current account he ought to produce his pass-book, cheque book, etc.

Per. curiam:—It is admitted now that Rs. 2,000 were received from the defendant by the Bank and they were credited in the cashier's name. It is not clear under what circumstances this entry was made.

His Lordship made the rule absolute and granted review as to issue on the payment of Rs. 2,000, as to whether the plaintiff was entitled to keep the said Rs. 2,000. The review would be limited to this issue only. Costs to be costs in the cause.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Payne and Co.

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

ATMARAM GOLU v. GANPAT GOLU & ANOTHER.

This was a notice of motion by the plaintiff dated the 4th December, 1913, for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the moveable and immoveable properties in suit, for an injunction to restrain the first defendant from dealing with the said property and for maintenance. The plaintiff was the son of the first defendant and the brother of the second defendant, who was a minor. The plaintiff sued his father and brother for partition. He alleged that the property was joint family alleged that the property was jail family property and consisted of two immoveable properties, one a building and the other a vacant piece of land and of family ornaments. The plaintiff alleged that a receiver was absolutely necessary as the first defendant was wasting and mismanaging the property and his one-third share in the property was jeopardized. The first defendant had been recovering the rents of the immoveable property but had not been paying anything by way of maintenance to the plaintiff. The plaintiff charged the first defendant with being addicted to drink and other vices and alleged that his minor brother the second defendant was being neglected by the first defendant. The plaintiff alleged that the minor's interests suffered and a partition was necessary in his interests.

The defendant had put in an affidavit denying these allegations. He however, did not resist a partition.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the defendants.

After some discussion an arrangement was arrived at between the parties. His Lordship ordered that, by consent, the suit be on board on Friday for decretal order of reference. The notice of motion was to stand adjourned "sine-die." Costs were to be costs in the cause.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Sabnis and Goregaonkar.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Judah and Solomon.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

REFERRED TO JUDGE'S ARBITRATION.

MUNCHERJI BYRAMJI v. L. N BANAJI.

The plaintiff, who is a building contractor, was in 1909 carrying on business in partnership with two others for the purpose of building contracts only under the name of Mancherji Byramji and Co.

In the same year, the defendant, who intended building a house at Hughes Road, appointed Mancnershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhoy as his architect. The latter prepared a schedule showing the quantities and descriptions of works to be done and the estimated rates and invited tenders for the same. The lowest tender, being that of Dada Haji Essak, was accepted, but subsequently allowed to be withdrawn. The said Mancherji Byramji and Co., who were the next lowest tenders, were offered the work of the building on condition that they would agree to a reduction of two per cent. in the rates tendered by them, so as to make the said rates equal to those tendered by the said Dada Haji Essak. The offer was accepted by the firm in ignorance of the fact that the tender of Dada Haji Essak had been withdrawn by him at the date on which the plaintiff's firm were induced to accept the reduced rates. Mr. Chandabhoy further concealed from the firm the fact that he had given an assurance to the defendant that the cost of the proposed building would not exceed Rs. 60,000. Had the firm been aware of the withdrawal of Dada Haji Essak's tender and the assurance given by Chadabhoy to the defendant, they would not have entered into the agreement to undertake the works at the reduced rates.

AGREEMENT WITH DEFENDANT.

Under the agreement, the firm deposited Rs. 2,000 with the defendant as security for finishing the building within nine months from the 22nd of April 1909, in default whereof the firm were to allow the defendant to deduct Rs. 20 as damages for each and every day which might elapse after the specified period. The defendant was to advance the money to the firm on account of the works done during the previous months on the approximate valuation of Mr. Chandabhoy. The works were to be paid for at the rates tendered, but any extra work not mentioned in the tender was to be paid for at the rate fixed by Mr. Chandabhoy. The account as prepared by the latter was to be final and binding on all parties and all disputes between them were to be referred to Mr. Chandabhoy whose certificate was to be binding on all.

The plaintiff now submits that these conditions and especially the condition to refer to arbitration, are not binding on him on the grounds mentioned above which amounted to fraud and misrepresentation.

The building, as well as certain additional works, was carried out in accordance with the agreement. As the additional works took up another three months, it was not possible to complete the work within the fixed period, but the house was ready by the middle of March.

DISSOLUTION OF FIRM.

In consequence of disagreements between the plaintiff and his partners, the firm of Mancherji Byramji and Co., was dissolved on the advice of Mr. Chandabhoy in August 1910, the plaintiff paying Rs. 4,000 to his late partners and taking over all the rights and liabilities of the firm. The defendant paid on the plaintiff's account the said sum of Rs. 4,000 and also advanced Rs. 1,000 to the plaintiff on a promissory note executed by him. During the erection of the building, the defendant also paid for the works certified by Mr. Chandabhoy.

BILL OF COSTS.

After the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Chandabhoy prepared the final Bill of costs, but without consulting the plaintiff as under the agreement, the plaintiff alleges he ought to have done. A sum of Rs. 60,838 was certified as due in respect of the works, less certain sums amounting to Rs. 3,054, and Rs. 1,200 which were deducted on account of the alleged imperfection of the works and the delay caused in completing them.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The plaintiff submits that the abovementioned Bill is not binding on him for the following reasons. First, Mr. Chandabhoy deputed the supervision of the work to Rustomji Banaji, a son of the defendant, which, the plaintiff alleges, is improper conduct on the part of the architect. Then, Mr. Chandabhoy insisted on the firm purchasing timber and teak plankings from a certain firm with which he had business connections, though the materials supplied were more expensive and of no better quality than the materials obtainable elsewhere. Mr. Chandabhoy also wrongfully placed the work of supplying and setting Marseilles and minton tiles with another contractor, though these items were included in the agreement with the plaintiff's firm. Further, Mr. Chandabhoy failed to certify regularly for the payments to be made for the works completed from time to time and in December 1909 compelled the plaintiff under undue influence to sign a document on behalf of his firm undertaking to complete the building by the end of February 1910, which document the plaintiff signed in order to obtain the sum of Rs. 5,000 for carrying on the work.

REFERENCE TO THIRD PARTY.

Mr. Chandabhoy was so biassed against the plaintiff that he is unfitted, the plaintiff alleges, to certify the amount payable to him or to determine any matter in dispute between him and the defendant. The plaintiff thereupon requested the defendant to intercede, but the latter refused to do so and left the matters in dispute between himself and the plaintiff to the arbitration of Chandabhoy. The plaintiff, however, took no part in the proceedings and demanded reference to an independent architect.

In August 1911, Chandabhoy made an award which purported to certify the amount due to the plaintiff was Rs. 11,802 only, after debiting to him the amounts already advanced and the amounts deducted for delay, imperfect works, etc. The plaintiff, therefore, claims that he be paid for the works executed at a fair market value. He further prays that the agreement entered into between himself and the defendant be set aside, or, in the alternative, that the provisions of the agreement to the extent to which by them any matter was left to the sole arbitration of Chandabhoy be declared to be not binding on the plaintiff.

The defendant submits that plaintiff is not entitled to any relief. He absolutely denies any assurance having been given by his architect to the effect that the costs would not exceed Rs. 60,000. The schedule referred to by the plaintiff did not contain any actual fixed rates, but only the estimated rates.

ALLEGED TENDER.

The story as to the tender by Dada Haji Essak is altogether false. The plaintiffs, on finding that Essak's tender was 2 per cent. below their own, offered to do the work at 4 per cent. below the rates mentioned by Essak. The architect there upon agreed to give the work to the plaintiffs if they tendered at the same rate as Essak.

COST OF EXTRA WORK.

It was always contemplated that additional work might be necessary, in which case the extra work was to be done at the same rates. The plaintiffs were allowed further time at their own request, though they were not entitled to it. Still the work was not completed and the painting was done by the architect on plaintiffs' account.

The Bill as made up by the architect was not objected to by the plaintiff when presented to him. He kept on simply asking for concessions. Nor did the plaintiff raise any objection to the employment as supervisor of defendant's son, who was an assistant employed in the Architect's office. The materials supplied by the plaintiff were not of the quality contracted for and the architect was, therefore, obliged to order them from other firms, with whom, however, he had no business connections.

NO UNDUE INFLUENCE.

The defendant denies that any undue influence was exercised on the plaintiff to make him sign any document or that the Architect was unduly biassed against him.

The defendant submits that the award of the Architect is binding on the plaintiff and is a bar to the present suit. He has always been ready to pay the plaintiff the amount awarded by the Architect, but the plaintiff has refused to accept it. He finally submits that the suit is misconceived and that the allegations in the plaint do not disclose any cause of action against him.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Baptista appeared for the plaintiff:

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the defendant.

After the hearing had lasted two days, it was agreed by the parties to refer the suit to the arbitration of Mr. Justice Macleod.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Motichand and Devidass Solicitors for the defendant: Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co.

CLOTH MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the matter of the firm of Manjlal Jamnadas & Co., trading as cloth merchants in the Laxmidas Khimji Cloth Market. Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the petitioning creditors Mathurdas Morarji, the firms of Ramji Deokaran and Laxmidas Mulji, for the sums of Rs. 1,927, Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 1,300, respectively applied to his Lordship that the three partners Hirachand Odhavji Jamnadas Odhavji, and Manilal Odhavji be adjudicated insolvents.

The moneys due by the said firm were the balances due on account of goods sold and delivered. They had orally declared that they had suspended payment. After the recent fire they had removed their stock-in-trade to Kedar Bhuvan in old Hunuman Lane. They had also given away money and goods to certain creditors and relations in fraudulent preference to other creditors.

The affidavits of the petitioning creditors were read to the Court by Mr. Inverarity His Lordship passed an order adjudicating the said firm as insolvents.

Solicitors for petitioning creditors:—Bhimji and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WIFE MURDER.

BHARMA BIN NINGAPPA *v.* KING EMPEROR.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

The accused in this case was charged with causing the death of his wife by striking her on the neck with a cobbler's knife and thereby committing murder, an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, agreeing with both the Assessors found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. The facts of the case are briefly these:—

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused had promised to live with the parents of his wife Durgawa until she had borne one or two children. Instead of doing so, however, he tried to insist on her going to his house, and actually took her there on two occasions, but each time she came back to her parents. On the 24th September the accused and his wife were at her parents' house, and the accused demanded that his wife should be sent with him to his house, but her mother Savakka refused to do so till the return of her husband who was away. That night the accused and his wife slept in a hut close to Savakka's hut. Late in the night Savakka's son Bhima heard somebody groaning, and, going to the accused's hut and striking a light, found Durgawa lying wounded and the accused sitting by her. Bhima asked the accused what was the matter, but the accused ran away. Bhima called for assistance and the accused was pursued but was not caught. Savakka came and gave water to Durgawa, who, however, died at once. On the 26th September, the accused gave himself up to the First Class Magistrate of Dharwar who committed the accused to the Sessions Court.

The accused in his defence stated that waking at night and not finding his wife he went to look for her and discovered her in a compromising position with a man named Kali Hanma.

DEFENCE DISBELIEVED BY SESSIONS JUDGE.

The Sessions Judge in refusing to believe the defence said "He is not corroborated by any evidence, and the facts that have been elicited from the witnesses for the prosecution afford strong reason for holding that the suggestion is quite untrue. The Assessors have declined to accept the accused's story as true and I quite agree with them. We find then that the accused deliberately killed his wife, a young girl, in a most determined manner, simply because he was angry that she was not sent to live in his house, although he had himself previously agreed to live with her at her parents' house."

"DELIBERATE MURDER FOR A TRIFLING REASON."

"This is another of the instances that are so common in this district, more so than I have ever known elsewhere, of the committal of a deliberate murder for a most trifling reason, and I can see no reason to refrain from inflicting upon the accused the extreme penalty of the law."

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence. Mr. Justice Heaton in the judgment of the Court said that the accused himself admitted having killed his wife. The medical evidence proved that there were six wounds on the person of the deceased most of which were severe. The defence was that he committed the act because he found his wife with a man named Kali Hauma There was however not a single proof to support that. It seemed to him unlikely that the woman was discovered in that condition. The story told by the accused was a fabrication. He therefore held him guilty of murder. He conceived no reason to reduce the sentence passed on the accused.

Mr. H. Gumeste appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

"PRELIMINARY DECREE."

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

SHRIPAT RAMJI PATIL AND ORS. *v.* BAPU AND ORS.

(Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. L. C. Crump, District Judge of Belgaum who dismissed it under Order 41 Rule 11.

The facts are these:—On October 14th, 1911, the Joint Subordinate Judge of Athani, recorded a finding that it has jurisdiction to hear the suit. No decree was drawn up, but an appeal was made. On June 1st 1912, the District Judge dismissed the appeal on two grounds viz. (1) that there was no decree; (2) that in his opinion the finding in question did not amount to a preliminary decree. The Appellant then approached the Lower Court and on September 11th, 1912 a decree embodying the finding as to jurisdiction was drawn up, and the present appeal had been filed.

The District Judge in dismissing the appeal said "In my opinion the appeal can not succeed. First it is time-barred. By operation of law the date of the decree is the date of judgment. Here it was the duty of the party to cause a decree to be drawn up if he desired to appeal. He took no steps. On June 1st, 1912, the order of this Court decided that a decree was necessary. Even then there was a long delay. I see no grounds for excusing it. Secondly: Though in view of later rulings of the Bombay High Court my decision on the 2nd point noted above would appear to be erroneous. It is not for this Court to correct that opinion in the very case in which it is recorded. I dismiss the appeal under Order 41 Rule 11.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the order of the Lower Court.

Mr. Kelker appeared on behalf of the appellants.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the respondents.

SHORT CAUSES.

AMOUNT OF BROKERAGE DECREED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RATTONJI NANABHOY NALASHETT *v.* MOOKHIBAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Desai (for him Mr. Kanga) appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga said that considerable difficulty had been experienced in serving the defendant with the writ of summons. She had gone away to Marwar, and when it was attempted to serve her there, she had come to Bombay. Ultimately, an order for substituted service was taken which was effected by affixing a duplicate on the outside of the house at Pinjrapole where she was last known to reside and another duplicate in the Court House.

The suit was to recover Rs. 3,000 which was due as brokerage for effecting the sale of some immoveable property belonging to the defendant's husband, Jugannath Gulraj Singani. The property consisted of a piece of ground with some huts on it and was situated at Parel Tank Road. The plaintiff was Juggannath's estate-broker and negotiated the sale of the property with Mr. Jehangir B. Petit for two lakhs of rupees. The agreement, under which plaintiff was to receive the Rs. 4,000 in the lump as brokerage, was entered into on the 14th January, 1910, when Juggannath was alive. After his death, his widow who was the sole executrix under her husband's will, executed a power-of-attorney in favour of one Nairangai Ramdayal, who took out probate and completed the sale. The whole of the sale proceeds was expended in paying Juggannath's creditors under a deed of composition, but the defendant possessed other properties in Marwar. Out of the brokerage-money, Rs. 1,000 was to be paid to different persons. The plaintiff, therefore claimed Rs. 3,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 6th July, 1911, when notice was given to the defendant that interest would be charged.

A decree was made as prayed for.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Muncher-shaw and Narmadashanker.

COMMISSION AGENTS CLAIM DECREE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

GANNULAL GULABCHAND *v.* GOPIGANESH RADHAVALABH AND OTHERS.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was for the recovery of Rs. 2,218 with interest, being the amount due on an agency account. Accounts were sent to the defendants from time to time and they had acknowledged receipt of them. The claim was not barred, as, though the particulars of account ran from the 9th July, 1903, there were acknowledgments by the defendants in the years 1909 and 1910. Then there was a payment of Rs. 200 made by the defendants on the 27th September, 1910, and another of Rs. 100 on the 17th November, 1910.

The plaintiff's brother who was in charge of the firm in Bombay, said that the plaintiff acted as shroffs and Commission Agents for the defendants, who resided and carried on business at Kottah. Rampura in Rajputana, outside British Jurisdiction. The summonses were sent to their address there, but were returned by the postal authorities with the endorsement "refused."

A decree for Rs. 2,218 was made in favour of the plaintiff with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the 17th November, 1910.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Khunderao, Laud and Mehta.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF DECEMBER, 1193.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

234-13—Mans. J. H. and Co., Sonoo Pamji Khopkar and ors. v. Laxman Pamji and ors., Tyabji and Co., Dubash and Co.

For Decretal Order of Reference.

1084-13—Sabnis and G., Atmaram Ganpat Gholup v. Ganpat Manaji Gholup and anr., Judah and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

221-13—Payne & Co. Hafizboo widow v. Rauchordas Dharsey & ors. Little & Co. Part Heard 27th Nov. 1913.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General Bombay & anr. v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K & G Matu J. & M., (for further hearing)

321-13—Jamsetji R & D Ramkissondas v. Shyanlal Mohanlal Madhowvi K & C.

336-13—Mulla & M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy & Co. a firm & ors. Wadia G & Co.

79-13—Judah & S (for a pauper) Manaji Juganith Bhat kar v. Laxman Bhatkar & ors. Purmanand & Co. (for a pauper.)

1180-13—Jamsetji R & D Rughunath Premaji Co a firm v. Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G W & Co.

783-12—Judah and S Balaji Dhondiba Dhore and anr. v. Pandooji Rowji Dhore and ors Jamsetji R and D.

51-13—Mulla and M Messrs Khimji Meghji a firm v Jamnabai widow and anr Dastur and Co.

609-11—Ardashir H D & Co. Esmail Molla and anr v. Haji Abdul Latif Mahomed Habib Sulleney & ors. Pestonji R & & Co Little & Co Payne & Co.

30-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein Maneklal & T.

259-13—Dikshit and P Shejmal Maguaji v. Janardan Balkrishna Bhatodekar and anr Sabnis and G.

600-13—Dastur and Co Hathibhai Cullanji v Versoy Poonja and anr. Madhowji V & C Motichand and D

332-13—C P D Cunha Krishna Ramji and ors. v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir and S.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D Ahmedbhoy Jabbhoy v. Rahim Jusub Shroff D & D.

382-13—Payne & Co. Damodhar Ramchandra v. Bai Nanibai Jhangir & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate Side Work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneckhlal & Ty. Madh. K. & C.

For further diretcions and costs on Comr.'s Report.

930-09—Payne and Co., Fatmabai v. Mohrambai widow and ors., Judah and S., Sm. B. and Co., Jeh. G. B.

Long Causes.

189-12—Maneeklal and Ty., Ranchordas Harjiwan and anr., Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahiman, Little and Co., as Part Heard, 15-9-13.

1280-12—Dikshit and P., Khanderao Nana Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors., Daph. F. and D., Mulji and Th.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm v Gulam Hussein Abdulally and ors. Patel and Ez.

498-13—Dikshit and P. Maganlal Ranchhod and ors. v Maneeklal Ghellabhai Maneklal and Ty.

390-13—Little and Co., Messrs. Weld and Co., a firm v Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee and Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen and ors. v Gajanan Narayen and ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

385-13—Malvi H M & R R D Sethna v Manoredas Harakchand & ors Jamsetjee R and D.

For further directions and costs on Comr.'s Report.

526-11—Smethain B. and Co., Allibhai Chagla and Co. a firm, v. Haji Esmail Mahomed Dossani and Co. a firm, Matu J. and M.

Long Causes.

378-13 D J Mantri Frederick Hannibai de Brito v Jehangir R Patell Patell & Ez.

382-13—D. J Mantri the same v the same and anr. Patell & Ez.

398-13—E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council v A. M. Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

403-13—Captain & N Lukhamsey Hirji Meisheri v The All India United Insurance Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

419-13—Forbes & Co Sebastian Domingos v Quinny Pedro Domingos Quinny Southam B & Co.

346-13—Little & Co Messrs Weld & Co a firm v Kashiram Raochordas Tyabji D & Co.

425-13—Unwella P & P Jehangir Cursetji Bhapse v Gopaldas Navnitdas Haritlal & Co.

427-13—Patell & Ez. Gulam Hossein Abdullag and anr. v Abdul Kayam Abdul Hoosim and anr. Mano J. H. & Co.

316-13—Dubash & Co. Cursetji Dossabhoy Commissariatwalla v. Burjorji Framji Commissariatwalla & ors. Motichand & D Man J H & Co.

255-13—Soonderdas & Co. Thackersey Gopalji v. Hardevdas Mohanlal Mehta & Dal.

441-13—Amin & Desai Chamniram Dalaji & Co. a firm v. Kunjbihari Govindrao Joshi Khand L. & M.

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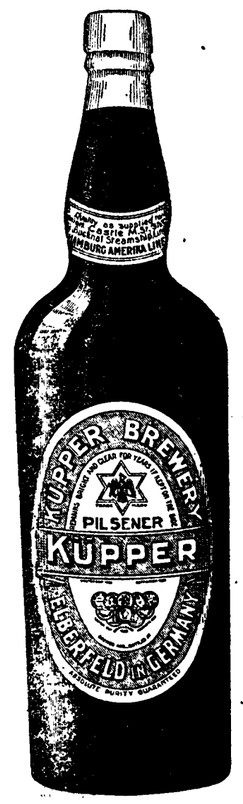

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT AT MESSRS. EVANS FRASER AND CO,

A SUSPICIOUS BEARER.

Tukaram Babaji a Hindu youth aged twelve years was yesterday charged by Inspector Smith before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court with the theft of a roll of blue serge valued at Rs. 12 from the shop of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company. Tukaram was walking out of the shop with a bundle under his arm when he was stopped by the ramosi at the gate who asked him what he was carrying and whether he had a receipt for the same.

The accused said the bundle contained an old pair of shoes which he was taking to a shoe-maker's for repairs. This evasive reply confirmed the suspicions of the ramosi who taking the parcel from Tukaram opened it and discovered a roll of blue serge. The accused seeing that he was caught red handed admitted his guilt and begged for mercy, saying that he had relatives in Bombay who would look after him.

His Worship ordered him to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory where he was to be detained for four years.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR

At Mazagon yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Maglu Pranaji, a Telugu, stood charged by Inspector Pandit, of the Excise Department with selling country-liquor without a license. The accused was fined Rs. 60.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The Report of this institution for the current year is one of satisfactory progress all round. There are at present 321 pupils on the roll, which is an increase of 9 over the figure of last year. There were 219 boarders. The school acquitted itself creditably in the various examinations of the University. Of the 15 that entered for the Matriculation last year 11 were successful, one standing 9th on the list.

One of the students of the European Section of the school was successful in securing the Government European High Scholarship. The Clara M. Leao Prize of the E. I. Association for 1912 was won by another student of this school. In sports also the schools distinguished itself. As the result of increased attention paid to shooting one of its students proved the best spot of the Cadet-Companies, scoring 65, and in the Marching Competition, the boys of the school carried off the second prize. In cricket, hockey and football, there was a vigorous revival during the year. The Report also makes mention of another important item of progress. For the first time this year, the school extended the scope of preparation in the Matriculation Class to the teaching for the Senior Local Cambridge besides the European High school certificate examination. This venture will no doubt be watched with interest by all wellwishers of the school.

FIRE AT GRANT ROAD.

Rs. 10,000 DAMAGES.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the shop of Syed Yusuf Hoosein at Maneck Building situated at Grant Road. The alarm was raised by police sepoy No. 209 when the Baoula Tank Fire engine speedily repaired to the scene and put the fire out before the other fire engines could arrive on the spot. Damage to the extent of Rs. 10,000 was done to the shop by the gold and silver embroidery being totally destroyed by fire and water. The entire stock was insured for Rs. 15,000 with the British Crown Insurance Corporation. Hoosein the proprietor of the shop states that he intended opening a stall at the Mahim Fair and had a few days previous to the outbreak of the fire, sent away goods valued at about Rs. 5,000 to Mahim. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—Mr. A. G. Watson will officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasureer, while Mr. A. Logie, officiates as Inspector of Branches.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Thomas Prime will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject:—"The days that are Coming."

H. H. THE THAKORE OF LIMDI.

H. H. the Thakore of Limdi arrived in Bombay yesterday attended by five followers and is residing at a Bungalow at Pedder Road.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in Bombay with a retinue of six followers and is residing at his bunglow in Nepean Sea Road.

A COLT'S CRICKET MATCH.

A colt's match will be played on Sunday next on the Cricket pitch of the Elphinstone Cricket Club in which promising players from all the Maidan Clubs will take part. The game will commence at 10 a.m. sharp and the players of both sides and guests invited for the occasion will lunch in the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, December, 11th* 1913.)

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Herr W. R. Czerwenka as Consul for Austria-Hungary at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. R. MacTier, on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.

Mr. H. R. Hume, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Mr. D. MacDonald, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. E. P. White, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension by three months and twenty-eight days' leave on medical certificate and two months and two days' extraordinary leave without pay, of the furlough granted to him.

With effect from 23rd March 1913 vice Mr. H. L. Hervey, I.C.S., retired—

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Judge.

Mr. F. J. Talyarkhan, LL.B., to be Third Grade Judge.

With effect from 3rd April 1913, on account of the creation of the new Judgeship for Larkana—

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., to be Third Grade Judge.

With effect from 5th April 1913—Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., to be Second Grade Judge, Messrs. Madgaonkar and Vernon reverting.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Collector of Darwar, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for sixteen months, with effect from 30th March, 1914.

Mr. Yeshvant Nilkanth Anandkar, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, is allowed an extension by three months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I.C.S., Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for four months with effect from 10th February 1914.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira, for duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., appointed Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and seconded—

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., to be a Senior Collector.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., to be a Junior Collector and to continue to be seconded.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., to be a Junior Collector vice Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., seconded.

Vice Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., appointed to be Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments—

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., to be a Junior Collector.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies.

Vice Mr. R. D. Prior, retired Mr. F. W. Marrs, to be Educational Inspector, Central Division.

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley to be Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. P. Wren to be Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, but to continue to act as Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. N. Fraser.

Khan Bahadur K. N. Contractor to continue to act as Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, vice Mr. P. Wren, pending further orders.

Mr. C. R. W. Griffith to be Head Master, Poona High School, vice Mr. O. H. T. Dudley.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., has been elected by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr J. Crerar, I.C.S., resigned.

Major R. M. Carter, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, the House of Correction and the Byculla Schools, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.

On return from leave Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, is posted for employment under the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

THE COCHIN ABDICATION.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued by the Cochin Durbar on December, 8th:—

My Beloved Subjects.—The announcement I am now going to make will, I am sure, cause you surprise and grief, but hoping you will bear with me and extend to me your sympathy, I now convey to you my wish, owing to advancing age, to retire into private life, and my intention to give effect to the same as soon as I have concluded the few important measures undertaken by me, which I am hoping I shall be able to do before long. I hope to bid farewell to you in a public Durbar, the date of which will, in due course, be announced by my Dewan. (Signed) Rana Vurmah.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 6th December 1913:—

Bombay City 4, Karachi Town and Port 7, Surat District 9, Thana District 2, East Khandesh District 24, Poona Town 88, other places in Poona District 26, Ahmednagar District 1, Satara District 103, Kolaba District 10, Belgaum District 79, Dharwar District—Hubli Town 36, other places in Dharwar District 220, Bijapur District 131, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 204, Surat Agency 1, total, 945.

THE VON ARX ENTERTAINMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The well-known entertainer Von Arx and his American Company, on Saturday at the Royal Opera House, will commense a season with a programme of illusions novelties, and mysteries.

With a host of smaller items deploying round the principal numbers there is no lack of variety in the entertainment.

The "Nairobi Standard" says the entertainer nicely "had" his audience on one or two occasions, as, for example, when he produced a small double-compartment box, placed a dice therein, and, with a good deal of ostentation caused the dice to disappear. "Ah" said the audience. They had apparently seen through the shallowness of the trick, and cries arose from various parts of the hall that the dice was in the other compartment. To the accompaniment of another obvious clatter, Von Arx, apparently moved the dice back to the first compartment, and it was only when the entertainer in response to indignant cries smilingly, opened both compartments to the full view of the audience, that they realized they had been "done!" Perhaps the item of the evening was the mysterious disappearance of the lady whom Von Arx, sends into a hypnotic trance. She is than placed on a table which is withdrawn from under her. Little by litle she is raised and again lowered in mid-air no supports being visible. The knowing ones in the audience are sarcastic. They think they see the wires which

Mr, Von Arx.

are attached to the rigid figure under the long, white sheet. They accordingly laugh—then assume the same expression of astonishment as the remainder of the audience when the entertainer whisks the sheet away and Lo! there is no-one, nothing, there. One of the assistants was put into a box and securely roped. The box was placed in a curtained receptacle which Von Arx, also entered, his face appearing through the curtain. Suddenly he withdraws his head. The curtain closes; then is whisked aside. There stands the assistant. The box is opened, and Von Arx is inside; a decided feture of the programme is The Woman in White who delves into the past. This is one of the best examples of stage thought-reading we ever have seen. The lady, while under hypnotic influence, correctly gives initals and questions written on paper—before they leave the hands of those who write them. This item alone is worth seeing and hearing. The members of the Company supporting Von Arx are extremely clever and do their parts well. Louis Silcker the Droll Yankee Comedian is an expert in his line, and his songs and patter resulted in enthusiastic recalls while Jack Owen the Whistling Dandy, with a style of his own and a magnificent capacity for whistling loudly and tunefully was also very heartilly received.

The programme, is an excellent example of high class variety art, and is well worth seeing.

Capt. Jack Kelly and Miss Violet Kelly, stockwhip artistes, have been specially engaged for the Bombay season. The box plan is at Rose's.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports from the various districts of the Bombay Presidency was published in Thursday's "Government Gazette":—

There was rain during the week in Sind, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. The rainfall was beneficial to standing rabi crops in parts of Sind, Deccan and Bijapur. The standing crops were withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, and were damaged by rats in parts of Ahmedabad and Palanpur. They were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops generally continue. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress in parts of Sind, the Panch Mahals, Nasik, Belgaum, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Savantvadi. Picking of cotton was progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Prices were generally steady except in Sind where they were rising. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 40
Gujarat	16 to 36
Konkan	18 to 31
Deccan	23 to 44
Karnatak	29 to 44

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir A. Earle's tour in the Abor country will begin on December 13th, and end on December 29th.

The death is announced, of Babu Kamta Prashad of Shahabad, the leader of the Radha Swami sect.

The Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament will take place at Delhi during the second week in February.

Major J. H. W. Houghton, R.A.M.C., has been appointed a specialist in advanced operative surgery in the 7th (Meerut) Division with effect from 16th November 1913.

The Senate of the Punjab University has accepted a proposal that a degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning should be conferred upon the Most Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Metropolitan of India and formerly Bishop of Lahore.

The total approximate gross earnings of States and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 22nd November, 1913, show a gain of Rs. 15,70,497 as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1912-13.

Professor Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, London, is visiting Ceylon this cold weather, and it is understood he contemplates a short stay in India before going Home, probably visiting Calcutta, Pusa and Dehra Dun.

It is stated that Prof. Karve who in a recent lecture delivered under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill gave an account of his twenty years' work in the cause of Indian womanhood, is collecting materials for his own auto-biography which he intends bring out shortly.

A deputation of five members of the Bengal Muktears' Association will shortly wait upon the Hon. Law Member at Delhi with the object of representing their case in connection with the question of raising the status of Bengal Muktears practising in criminal courts.

The Madras Government have ordered the distribution, among certain District Boards and Municipal Councils of a further sum of Rs. 31,419 out of the provision of 9-83 lakhs made in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1913-14 for the construction of medical buildings.

For the celebrations over a hundred delegates have come in including representatives from various Baptist bodies in America, Japan, China, Philipines, several provinces in India, and various tribes in Burma. Cushing Hall, Baptist College could not contain half the number anxious to witness the proceedings to-day.

The "Indian World" suggests that at the next session of the Congress attention should be centred upon the Press Act, the South African question, the separation of judicial from executive functions, and the reform of the India Council. "All other questions may be crowded in an omnibus resolution and be made a secondary plank in the Congress platform—for this year."

The American Baptist Mission commenced the celebration of the centenary of Dr. Judson and the work of the Mission for the past hundred years in Burma. Next year in May, it will be just a century since the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society organised in Philadelphia and in July this year was the centenary of Judson's birth.

Dr. Smith, Principal, Insein Theological Institute presided, and in an address reviewed the century of work in Burma and Judson's opening of the campaign. Other speakers were, Rev. J. Baninga of Madras, Rev. W. Carey of Bengal, Dr. Madie of Boston, Dr. McArthur of New York (President Baptist World Alliance), W. G. Widderspoon, Director Public Institution Burma and five missionary ladies who were girls in Judson's time and gave reminiscences of the great missionary.

A Kangra correspondent states that the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra recently visited and inspected the construction works of the Kangra Golden Temple. It will be remembered that the temple was destroyed in the earthquake of 1905, but there has been much difficulty in raising funds for the restoration, Rs. 1,50,000 out of a total of Rs. 2,10,000, still being needed to complete the work.

As a result of the disturbances at Agra Mr. T. Cuthbertson Jones Principal, Agra College was seriously injured. He was attacked by a mob and received severe wounds on the forehead and face and his left eye was so seriously injured that it has been removed by an operation which was performed by Major O'Meara, Civil Surgeon. Agra City roads are guarded to-day by men of the Seaforth Highlanders.

The Madras Government have written to the Secretary, United Planters' Association of Southern India, Bangalore, stating that as they have under contemplation a scheme for establishing a Pathological Institute in Madras, in which extensive facilities will be afforded for the teaching of tropical medicine locally and for the conduct of research work connected with tropical diseases, they do not propose to contribute to the endowment fund of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

An experiment in motor traction in Calcutta is in sight for the General Committee of the Corporation have decided to recommend the expenditure of Rs. 62,000 on three motor wagons and trailers with the object of replacing the present method of refuse-collection and with the ultimate idea of the abolition of the Municipal Railway. Both the Chairman and Mr. MacCabe inspected the methods employed in the City of Westminster, so that the experiment is to be conducted on the best lines.

The Behar and Orissa Police Administration Report tells a graphic story of a threatened recrudescence of dacoity on the Nepal Frontier of the Kissenganj Sub-division. The Police came into contact with a gang and the Deputy Superintendent, supported only by his Nepalese orderly, fell upon the dacoits and drove them off, after a good deal of firing on both sides. One of them was shot dead and three others were wounded. The main body of this gang was hunted down later by the Nepalese Police and captured, though not without determined resistance. Further arrests in Nepal and in British territory accounted for most of the important members of the gang, which consisted largely of old offenders who had broken out of jail in Nepal the autumn previous.

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ABLAZE IN THE CHANNEL.

THRILLING STORIES OF HEROISM.

Another thrilling drama of the sea, which in many respects was akin to the Volturno disaster, though on a much smaller scale, was enacted in the Channel in the early hours of (Wednesday) Nov. 19.

The Scotsdyke, a Glasgow steamer of 2,600 tons, with her decks laden with esparto grass, took fire, and the crew fought the flames till the terrible heat of the fire actually burned the hose-pipe itself.

From a distance of ten miles, the glare of the burning vessel was seen by the new super-Dreadnought, the Iron Duke, which was on its official trials, and in the very nick of time the captain of the Scotsdyke, his wife, the crew and passengers, 26 in all, were saved.

Mr. W. B. Calder, a member of the Press Gallery in the Hose of Commons who was one of the two passengers on Board writes the following story of the disaster in the "Daily Chronicle":—

Although the seas were heavy, the wind was in our favour, and we were making admirable progress. On Tuesday we spent the day in our usual fashion—a game of dominoes in the forenoon, a walk over the cargo deck, then dinner; in the afternoon a half-hour's nap, a hand at whist, and tea, followed by our usual tussle at whist in the chart-room.

The skipper came aft with us to say "Good-night," and, as a matter of course, to have a nightcap. He left us at 10-30. Everything was going as well as could possibly be wished. We passengers—Mr. A. F. Geddie and myself—had turned into our bunks, and were having a read before going off to sleep.

Shortly after 11 o'clock I was surprised to hear the propeller cease. I mentioned the fact to my friend, who laughingly passed the matter off as a joke. Scarcely had he expressed this opinion when our cabin-door was suddenly thrown open, and the skipper's wife, only partially dressed, with her hair uncoiled and her face very pale rushed in, shouting "For God's sake get up! The ship's on fire!"

For the moment we did not realise how grave the situation really was. We got out of our bunks and proceeded to dress without any undue hurry. A moment later Captain Grigor himself entered the cabin. He was as white as a ghost. "Get on your thickest clothes," he said: "it is a serious matter. Be prepared for the worst!" We promptly obeyed his orders, and, getting dressed as well as we could, we proceeded on to the poop.

STAYED ON THE BRIDGE.

From the prow to the bridge we found the deck cargo was one mass of flames. A heavy sea was running, but fortunately the wind was blowing across the ship, and this prevented the fire from extending towards the well deck. But for this, without a doubt, all lives would have been lost.

In the course of a very short time the flames had extended from the foc'sle to the bridge, where the captain, mate and wheelman were stationed.

The captain promptly ordered everyone off the bridge, but with marvellous fortitude he remained there, and the steering of the ship was undertaken from the wheel on the poop.

The progress of the flames was remarkable, and the reflection was visible upon the wild waters for a huge distance round the ship. By degrees the fire caught hold of the bridge, forcing the captain to beat a reluctant retreat.

Then he directed operations from the top of the well-deck cargo. It was a case of half-speed forward, and then it was a case of stop altogether. The aim was to keep the flames from catching hold of the after cargo. In this the skipper was very successful, but meanwhile the conflagration in the fore part of the ship was terrific.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

The two lifeboats beyond the bridge were devoured by the flames like tinder, and it looked very much as if the engine-room would soon be involved. Calling the crew together, the skipper ordered the two aft boats to be lowered in case of extreme necessity. One of these—that on stern side of the ship—was lowered close to the water, and into it for some unfortunate reason the skipper's wife was placed. Coming forward from among the flames and seeing where his wife was Captain Grigor shouted to the sailor on board to hand her out. He himself jumped aboard the boat and gathering his wife in his arms carried her back to the steamer. Five minutes later a huge sea dashed that boat against the side of the vessel, broke asunder the after davits and the end of the boat was engulfed by the ocean. It was a miraculous escape for the skipper's wife.

The fierceness of the flames was such that all ropes had been burnt, the foremast was ablaze, and the funnel and the engine room were in danger. At that moment a welcome light was seen in the distance. It looked like a strong searchlight, but whether a lifeboat or a gunboat it was impossible to say. For an hour on end that light was appearing. It grew brighter and brighter every moment. Every moment, however, the risk of those on board the burning ship grew greater and greater, and rockets, lamps, ladders, and wood work were being cast overboard with feverish rapidity in order to lessen the fuel for the flames.

HEROIC ENGINEERS.

Still the fire contined to eat into the vessel. The engineers and stokers were still at their posts, for though their part of the ship was being encroached upon by the flames they stuck to their duty valiantly. Upon the deck the sailors were equally brave, and risked themselves almost recklessly. For two hours the fight continued, the fire gaining hold continuously. An attempt was made twice to turn a hose on the flames, but upon both occasions the hose pipe was burnt.

There was nothing left now but to await the approach of the rescuing vessel. It was between 1-30 and 2 o'clock when what proved to be H.M.S. Iron Duke hove in sight and came near the ill-fated vessel. Her arrival was hailed with a sigh of relief by those on board the Scotsdyke.

From the top of the well-deck cargo Captain Grigor "Morsed" to the gunboat with an electric lamp the desperateness of his position. With 26 people on board he had only one boat available. At first the Iron Duke could not see the signalling, but in the end the crew of the Scotsdyke were greatly relieved to perceive one of the boats of the warship lowered amid a tempestuous sea. This boat proceeded across the mile distance between the gunboat and the burning vessel, and only with the greatest difficulty was it able to come alongside.

HOW ALL WERE SAVED.

Once there the process of transferring the crew and passengers of the Scotsdyke into the lifeboat was soon begun, the first to go aboard being the captain's wife. It was a dangerous operation. Girded by a rope she had to descend a rope-ladder from the top of the well-deck cargo, which was 10ft. above the deck. The lifeboat was being buffeted by high seas rising and falling erratically, and it was only with the greatest difficulty one could get aboard at last. The naval men shouted. "Now jump," and the skipper's wife letting herself go, was caught in the sailors' arms, and landed in the prow of the boat.

After the skipper's wife came the boy of the boat, then the dog—a great favourite known by the name of Spot. His safe landing aboard the boat afforded considerable comfort to the skipper's wife. After that it was a case of "Now boys, get aboard the boat as quickly as you can." Soon all were aboard except the gallant captain, who with evident emotion, left his ship and his goods and chattels as well.

From the Scotsdyke to the Iron Duke the passage was a stormy one, but eventually all were safely placed upon the warship, and from the midst of the Engish Channel we sailed towards Portsmouth leaving as a wreck the good ship Scotsdyke, which, up to three hours ago, had given promise of doing a record voyage, to the credit of master, officers and men alike.

When I met Captain Grigor on board the Iron Duke he presented a spectacle of utter dejection. Through one of the portholes he gazed upon the blazing wreck of his ship. He bore traces of the conflict—his eyebrows were scorched to the skin, so was his hair, and he remarked to me "After a famous voyage, there goes my bonnie Scotsdyke."

PREVENTIVE DETENTION.

OW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO CHANGE CHARACTERS.

The Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling, Bray, Lush and Atkin, presiding in the Court of Criminal Appeal, were in mail week asked, on behalf of the Crown, to make pronouncement for the guidance of all lesser tribunals as to the meaning of "preventive detention" of criminals, which is prescribed in a recent Act of Parliament, and to lay down specifically that there is no rule limiting this preventive detention to only five years as the accompaniment of a sentence on the criminal of three years' penal servitude, says the "Dail Mail."

The court has recently been quashing orders for preventive detention on the ground that the subjects had not been proved habitual criminals. One more of these appeals came up now John Crowley, ordered at Somerset Quarter Sessions three years' penal servitude for burglary and ten years' preventive detention afterwards, appealed from that part of his conviction which declared him an habitual criminal.

Mr. Purcell, the man's counsel, said a court had laid down previously that five years was the normal period.

Mr. Justice Bray: I was a member of the court which tried that particular case. It was not intended to lay down a rule.

Mr. Purcell said preventive detention was meant to be feformatory. But it was undoubtedly punitive—there was loss of liberty; it approached industrial serfdom.

Mr. Justice Darling: How much worse is it if you call it "industrial serfdom"? Liberty is neither better nor worse for being called "liberty." Some people like it better if you call it "licence." (Laughter.) The late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge when he passed sentence of penal servitude in bad cases always said, "You will go into 'slavery' for so many years." I suppose the clerk of the court generally wrote it 'penal servitude.'"

Mr. Dickens, K.C., for the Crown, said the Public Prosecutor wished to give the court information of how preventive detention is administered. The Act provided that prisoners be detained "not exceeding ten years nor less than five years." "Ten years," which sounded horrible to a prisoner, meant nothing. He had some remarkable statistics. Those prisoners who were ordered detention for five years and for longer periods were released on licence at the end of eighteen months. A judge in considering the term of detention to apply should exercise his discretion on this principle—how long is this man likely to take to reform? In some cases ten years would not be sufficient.

UNIVERSITY COURSES.

Mr. Justice Darling: A man for instance, after ten years' might have to leave without having completed his training in horticulture. (Laughter.) I never was at one, but is there any limit to the period one can stay at a university? If you are learning slowly, cannot you be kept on? (Laughter.)

Mr. Dickens suggested that Parliament might have done better by adopting the proposal in the Act, as first introduced—detention for an indefinite time.

Mr. Justice Darling: We do not sit here to improve Acts of Parliament; we really have not time. I can quite imagine when the Bill was introduced in that form some learned member—probably of the House of Lords—would say, "Lasciate ogni speranza, voi chi entrate." (All hope abandon, ye who enter here). (Laughter.)

The court dismissed Crowley's appeal.

The Lord Chief Justice, said the sentence of ten years' preventive detention must stand. On the general question raised his lordship expounded the view of the court. The decided case which had been quoted was not intended by the court which decided it to lay down a rule to bind judges subsequently. In order to arrive at the proper term of detention, the judge who had to pass sentence in each case must take into his discretion all the special circumstances.

SENTENCE QUASHED.

George Sullivan, who was sentenced by the deputy-chairman of the London County Sessions to three years' penal servitude and ten years' preventive detention as an habitual criminal, appealed against the latter and had his conviction quashed, and also the consequent preventive detention sentence. The court said there had been misdirection and nondirection by the judge; and the trial was unsatisfactory. The three years' penal servitude would stand.

AN IRISH BRIDEGROOM.

RAN AWAY ON THE MORNING OF THE WEDDING.

At Dublin, Miss Minnie Maud Junk boarding-house keeper, was awarded £20 damages during mail week against Thomas Ross Bell, dentist, of Dungannon, Co Tyrone, for breach of promise of marriage. Defendant, it was stated, arrived at the house of plaintiff with the best man, and remainded until the morning of the intended wedding.

He left the house about seven in the morning, saying he was going for a walk before the ceremony, but, said counsel, he went to the railway station, took train and left town. Later he wired to the plaintiff to send on his bag.

Bell was described by his own counsel as a man of "shilly-shally" temperament. Plaintiff frightened him into promising to marry her, and when it came to the point he ran away. It was a case of man and superman. (Laughter.)

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
CHESNUT SOUP.
FRIED FISH.
PARTRIDGES AND GREEN PEAS.
STEWED FILLETS OF STEAK.
HARICOT BEANS AND MARROW.
EGGS WITH PISTACHIO NUTS.
Soupmeat, As. 3; Chesnut, As. 3; Fish, As. 6; Partridges, As. 10; Steak, As. 7; Vegetables, As. 7; Eggs, As. 7; Marrow, As. 1-6; Odds and Ends, As. 3; Total. Rs. 2--15-6.

CHESNUT SOUP.

Peel three dozen chestnuts and scald them in boiling water to remove the inner skins. Then fry them in fat with pepper and salt till lightly browned; add them to the stock and boil till they are soft enough to rub through a sieve. Flavour the soup rather strongly with celery, as that flavour goes particularly well with the chestnuts; add seasoning to taste and serve.

FRIED FISH.

Fillet the fish and set the bones to make a little good fish stock for the sauce. Soak the fillets in vinegar, liquid fat or oil with seasoning, for two or three hours. Dry them well, dip them in milk, then in flour, fry over a quick fire and serve with a nice sauce made with the fish stock. This method is very good for a dry kind of fish.

PARTRIDGES AND GREEN PEAS.

Prepare the partridges and cut them in halves, carefully removing all the bones except the leg bones. Dust with salt, well rub them with liquid fat and press them as flat as possible under a weight; trim them to a neat shape and stuff them with a forcemeat made of any odds and ends of meat, breadcrumb, herbs, onion juice, celery salt, and a little butter. Egg and breadcrumb them; wrap them in a piece of butter paper and broil over a quick fire, removing the paper at the last to let them brown slightly. Cook some peas in a jar with butter, pepper, salt, mint, sugar, a lettuce and the cods washed remove the cods and lettuce before serving and pile them in the centre of the dish with the partridges round.

STEWED FILLETS OF STEAK.

Lay some slices of bacon in a casserole or pan and sprinkle them with grated onion, carrot, turnip, and celery, about a tablespoonful of each; cut the fillets into neat pieces, roll them in seasoned flour and lay them on the grated vegetables, and half a wineglassful of white wine and the same of stock; cover closely and cook in a slow oven for an hour. Serve in the casserole.

HARICOT BEANS AND MARROW.

Cook the haricot beans in salted water till soft; remove the marrow from a beef bone and soak it in water for an hour. Set the beans in a dish with the marrow broken up, pepper, salt and a dash of tobasco sauce, sprinkle baked crumbs on the top and set in the oven long enough to cook the marrow.

EGGS WITH PISTACHIO NUTS.

Into a small tin of Ideal Milk diluted with half its quantity of water stir a level tablespoonful of flour, the grated peel of a lime, a tablespoonful of sugar, and three of pounded pistachio nuts. Into this beat six eggs and stir it over the fire till it thickens slightly; pour in into the dish in which it is to be served, cook it in the oven till set and serve dusted with castor sugar slightly seasoned with nutmeg or spice.

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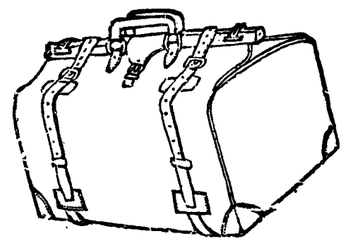

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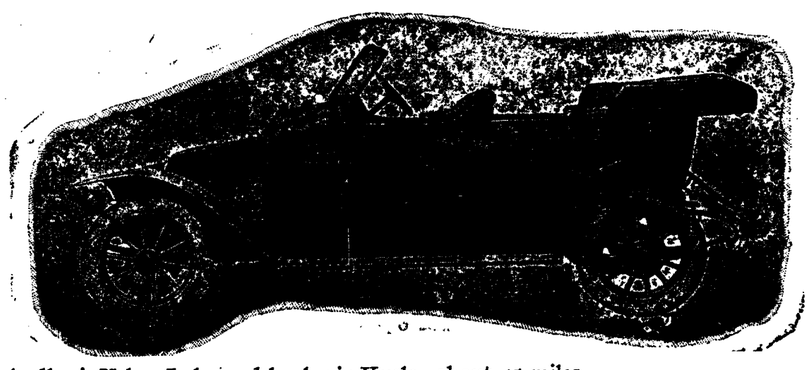

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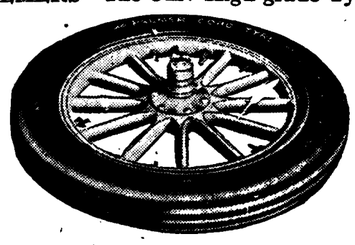

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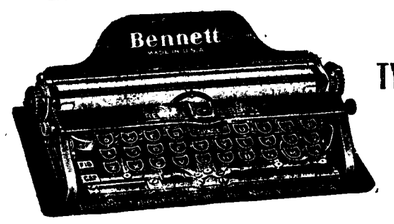
PORTABLE  TYPEWRITER.

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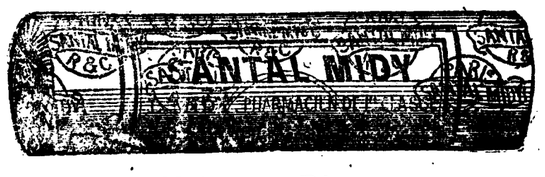

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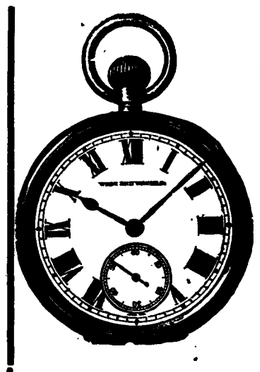

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